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The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung poses with the delegation of the Chinese paper "Renmin Ribao"

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG Receives Foreign Guests

Delegation of Chinese Paper "Renmin Ribao"

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the WPK and President of the DPRK received on November 8 the delegation of the Chinese paper **Renmin Ribao.**

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Comrade Lu Ying, leading functionary of the paper.

Also present were Comrade Kim Dong Gyu, Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the WPK CC; Comrade Chong Jun Gi, Alternate Member of the Political Committee of the WPK CC and Vice-Premier of the Administration Council; Kim Yong Nam, Director of a Department of the WPK CC; and Li Yong Ik, responsible editor-in-chief of **Rodong Sinmun.**

Li Yun-chuan, Ambassador of the People's Republic of China to our country, was also present.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Delegation of Hokkaido Assemblymen's League for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the DPRK, received on November 12 the visiting delegation of the Hokkaido Assemblymen's League for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Kazukuni Miyama, Chairman of the league.

Kim Gwan Sop, Chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, was on hand.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a talk with the guests in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Immortal Classics of the Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG Published Abroad

Immortal classical works of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung are being published in foreign countries.

The publishing house "Mozaik" of India brought out his work "Let Us Prevent a National Split and Reunify the Country". The All India-Korea Friendship Association published his eight writings "Youth Must Become the Vanguard on All Fronts of Economic and Defence Construction to Bring Our Revolution to Final Victory", "The Duty of Scientists and Technicians in the Carrying Out of the Technical Revolution", "The Duty of Mothers in the Education of Children", "Let Us Strengthen the Training of Technical Personnel to Meet the New Requirements of Socialist Construction", "On Further Developing the Poultry Industry", "On Some Experiences of the Democratic and Socialist Revolutions in Our Country", "Let Us Create Literature and Art Suitable to the Chollima Age" and "On the Successful Accomplishment of the Technical Revolution". All these books were published in Hindi.

The Damascus publishing house of Syria published Arabic editions of his works "Let Us Prevent a National Split and Reunify the Country", "Talk to Japan National Socialist Mayors Association" and "On the Elimination of Formalism and Bureaucracy in Party Work and the Revolutionization of Functionaries."

The "Mitamo" publishing house in Burma published Burmese editions of his writings "On Eliminating Dogmatism and Formalism and Establishing *Juche* in Ideological Work", "Let Us Strengthen the Training of Technical Personnel to Meet the New Requirements of Socialist Construction", "The Tasks and Role of the Local Organs of Power at the Present Stage" and "Let Us Completely Frustrate U.S. Imperialist Aggression and Intervention in Asia."

The association also issued a book containing his works "Talk to Correspondents of U.S. Newspaper 'The New York Times'" and "On Some Problems of Our Party's *Juche* Idea and the Government of the Republic's Internal and External Policies."

The Norwegian publishing house "Niu Tak" brought out a Norwegian edition of his immortal classic "Let Us Completely Frustrate U.S. imperialist Aggression and Intervention in Asia", and the Finnish publishing house "Sanamdie" printed in Finnish his works "Let Us Completely Frustrate U.S. Aggression and Intervention in Asia" and "Socialist Constitution of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea" and the "Sandd" publishing house of Finland "Let Us Prevent a National Split and Reunify the Country." A Nepalese publishing house "Zamamende Perness" printed Nepalese edition of his work "Let Us Completely Frustrate U.S. Aggression and Intervention in Asia."

Each edition carries a portrait of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG Sees Art Performance of Students and Children

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung visited the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace on November 8 on the occasion of its 10th founding anniversary and saw a performance of students and children's art circles.

Upon hearing the news that the fatherly leader was visiting the palace, the teachers and pupils of the palace were overwhelmed with great emotion and joy. They, in holiday best, lined up at the entrance of the palace with bouquets of flowers in their hands.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung arrived at the palace.

That moment the loud cheers of "Long live the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung!" burst forth, rocking the palace.

School boys and girls rushed forward and saluted the fatherly leader in welcome and tied a red neckerchief around his neck and presented a bouquet of fresh flowers to him.

Accompanying him were Comrades O Jin U, Kim Dong Gyu, Kim Jung Rin and Kim Song Ae.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung met teachers and pupils of the palace and acquainted himself in detail with the work of the palace, highly praised the successes of the palace functionaries and gave important teachings which would make a guiding compass in extracurricular education.

He appreciated the performance of the song and dance variety "Song of Glory to the Marshal, Our Father" given by the students and children's art circle members.

The young performers presented an emotional depiction of the warm love of the fatherly Marshal shown in the construction of the palace, a seat of extracurricular education and a combined school of mental, moral and physical education, and the correctness of his pre-eminent idea of extracurricular education and its invincible vitality.

In the last scene of the program the performers presented a floral basket to the fatherly leader with reverential wishes for his good health and long life, representing the unbounded loyalty of the entire students and children of our country. Cheers of *manse* rose.

The song and dance variety "Song of Glory to the Marshal, Our Father" which shows the excellence of the great *Juche*-based idea of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on literature and art won warm welcome and acclamation of the audience for its high ideological content and artistic level.

After the performance, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung posed for a photograph with the teachers of the palace.

Foreign Press Gives Wide Publicity to President KIM IL SUNG's October 28 Speech

Foreign papers and radios widely report the historic speech made by the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on October 28.

According to a report from Sofia, on October 30 **Rabotnichesko Delo,** organ of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, and other leading dailies carried the full text of the speech.

According to a report from Hanoi, **Nhandan,** organ of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, published on November 1 a summary of the speech under the title "Comrade Kim Il Sung speaks on Korea's reunification question".

According to a report from Belgrade, the Yugoslav daily **Politika** carried on October 29 the gist of the speech.

The TV of this country telecast a portrait of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and reported a summary of his speech.

TELEGRAMS

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung,** President of the DPRK, received a message from General **Yakubu Gowon,** Head of the Federal Military Government and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, in reply to his message of greetings sent on the 13th anniversary of the independence of Nigeria; and a message from **Carl Gustaf,** in reply to his message of congratulations sent on the latter's accession as King of the Kingdom of Sweden.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung,** President of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to **Houari Boumediene,** Chairman of the Council of Revolution and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, on the occasion of the 19th anniversary of the start of the Algerian revolution.

✦ The **Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea** sent a message of greetings to Comrade **Marx Reimann,** Honorary Chairman of the Communist Party of Germany, on his 75th birthday.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung,** General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade **Kim Il,** Premier of the Administration Council of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to **L.I. Brezhnev,** General Secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, **N.V. Podgorny,** President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and **A.N. Kosygin,** Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, on the occasion of the 56th anniversary of the great October Socialist Revolution.

"We Oppose Dictatorial Regime", "Discontinue Intelligence-Backed Rule", "End Dependence on Japan"

Struggle against Dictatorship and for Democratization Becomes Fierce in South Korea

Students' Struggle Gaining Momentum

The righteous, patriotic struggle of the south Korean students has been gathering momentum with each passing day, opposing the fascist dictatorial "regime" of Pak Jung Hi military gang and calling for democratization of the south Korean society.

Over 500 students of the Engineering College of the Seoul University, foreign reports from Seoul said, held a meeting on the campus at around 11 a.m. on November 7, where they denounced the Pak Jung Hi gang for intensifying the fascist terror rule under the cloak of "revitalization", and staged a demonstration.

At the meeting they announced a declaration which, exposing and denouncing the anti-popular, treacherous crimes of Pak Jung Hi gang, appealed to the entire students to rise up in the struggle against the fascist dictatorship.

Then, they adopted a five-point resolution which declared: "Immediately stop outrage and torture against students, release at once the detained students and personages!" "Immediately end political and economic dependence on Japan, and set up an independent system guaranteeing the people freedom and vital rights!" and "Discontinue the intelligence-backed fascist rule and dissolve the Central Intelligence Agency right away!" and so on.

After the meeting, the students stormed the street out of the campus and started a demonstration, shouting in sky-high spirits: "We oppose dictatorial regime!", "Immediately release detained students!" and "Guarantee the freedom of the press!".

Encouraged by the massive demonstration, they decided to carry on a strike indefinitely till release of the arrested students.

Besides, the students of many colleges and universities—the Normal College, Liberal Arts and Science College, Law College, Commercial College, College of General Culture, College of Home Economy, Agricultural College and Dental College of the Seoul University, the Koryo University, the Yonse University and the Hanguk Theological College—joined in the vigorous struggle against Pak Jung Hi gang one after another.

The flames of struggle against dictatorship and for democracy spread to a local town.

According to the Radio "Voice of Revolutionary Party for Reunification" and foreign press reports, over 700 students of the Kyongbuk University in Taegu, North Kyongsang Province, had a meeting at a rotary in the campus on the 5th, where they scathingly condemned the Pak Jung Hi military fascist clique, made public the "anti-dictatorial, democratic and save-the-nation" declaration carrying their patriotic demands and fighting spirit, and adopted a resolution. Meanwhile, many of the students slipped out of the school and surged on to streets for demonstration. They marched up to the "North Kyongsang Provincial Office" holding high the streamers reading "Away with Pak Jung Hi!" "Down with revitalization-dictatorship!" and "Give us freedom or death!"

The students of the Ryongnam University in Taegu likewise turned out in the struggle in the end of October, according to foreign reports. It remained unknown to the public because of the "rigid press censorship" enforced by the south Korean ruling circles.

The mass struggle of the youth and students of south Korea is an explosion of their pent-up indignation and an expression of their strong resistance against the fascist dictatorship.

It is a just patriotic struggle designed to blow away the dark clouds which hang over south Korea due to the fascist dictatorship of the Pak Jung Hi gang, their treacherous policy of dependence on outside forces and their splitting machinations and to achieve national reunification and win democratic rights.

The Pak Jung Hi clique are leaving no means untried to block the struggle of the south Korean students, but nothing will come of it.

The south Korean students will keep up the vigorous struggle at the risk of their lives in firm unity with the people of all walks of life till they win their struggle against fascism and for democracy, without laying down the torch of democracy they lifted.

"National Council for Defence of Democracy" Issues Declaration

Some 20 men of the press, culture and religion in south Korea held a meeting on November 5 at the YMCA hall in the heart of Seoul to denounce fascist Pak Jung Hi dictatorial regime despite the dense intelligence network and strict police cordon, according to foreign dispatches from Seoul. At the meeting a declaration was issued rejecting Pak Jung Hi's fascist dictatorship, demanding democratic rights and freedom and calling on the entire south Korean people to rise up in the struggle for them. The attendants of the meeting were mostly members of the "National Council for Defence of Democracy", a united front body embracing democratic forces of broad sections in south Korea.

Much upset by this patriotic action, the Pak Jung Hi gang harshly cracked down on the democratic figures who opened fire at the "revitalization"-dictatorship. The police threw all of them into prison and put them to brutal torture.

Their patriotic struggle against dictatorship and fascism is a convincing proof that the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique, in fact, have been forsaken by all the people.

Meanwhile, the Tokyo Headquarters of Mindan (south Korean residents association in Japan) and seven other organizations of Koreans in Japan, the Japanese Jiji Press said, sponsored a meeting on the evening of the 5th with the attendance of the democratic figures from south Korea. At the meeting a joint statement was issued to actively support the above-mentioned declaration.

The statement demanded the fascist Pak Jung Hi gang and the Japanese government authorities: 1. The democratic figures who signed the declaration be released from custody, 2. Unconditional measures be taken to call Kim Dae Jung back to Japan, 3. The freedom of the press and basic human rights be guaranteed, 4. Efforts be made to keep the nation independent, 5. Pak's "regime" quit immediately and 6. The Japanese government stop giving aid to Pak's "regime".

* * *

Follows the full text of the declaration:

Under the dictatorial rule and terrorism by the present "regime" the people have been forced to shrink far back both in consciousness and in daily life, and the relations of trust and amity with neighbouring countries seriously impaired. The "ROK" now finds itself in a worst situation at home and abroad.

During the past one year or so our critical views have been totally banned. Now, we determinedly issue here a declaration judging that there should be a limit to patience in our forced silence, and exercising the legitimate right of the democratic people.

The destruction of the principle of constitutional government by power, the terror and tendency of mistrust caused by the intelligence-backed rule, rampant corruption of the privileged circles and ever widening gap in the living conditions are becoming pronounced as time passes on, and the abnormal developments following the martial law in October last year have led to the obliteration of the last vestige of the freedom of assembly, the press, campus and religion and to the establishment of a dictatorial system under which all are at the disposal of the administration.

Democracy, the foundation of a country, has openly been ignored root and branch.

Nor is this all. Even the young students who bravely called for freedom and social justice in the face of all dangers have been subjected to relentless suppression, their legitimate demand having been regarded as something unreasonable.

Recent years have witnessed a new international order established in Southeast Asia, and our endeavour for democracy, reunification and independence has reached a grave stage.

This notwithstanding, the present "regime" has reduced itself to international isolation after all and gone so far as to take a series of unscrupulous measures to injure the prestige of the nation.

It is an ardent desire of our nation which is to live on this land forever with its roots struck deep and is our only way out of the present difficulties at home and abroad to rally all the forces of the nation under the banner of human rights and democracy.

The incumbent "regime" should restore, above all, the democratic law and order at an early date, looking straight at this grave reality.

This must not be a stopgap measure, but one that would radically reconstruct the democratic system.

The people can never allow themselves to drift toward catastrophe with folded arms.

Therefore, we appeal to our people to fight with might and main in their respective position in order to completely restore democracy.

The south Korean students fight the Pak Jung Hi clique, denouncing them for fascist crimes

A VISIT TO KOREAN REVOLUTION MUSEUM (23)

Great Wisdom of Leadership, Paternal Love

In Hall No. 42 we saw the materials which show that the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung called the historic Third Plenary Meeting of the Party Central Committee and took measures to strengthen revolutionary discipline in all domains of the Party and state activities and military action, heal at the earliest date the wound caused during the temporary retreat and firmly build up the rear. We also looked around the materials on the constant, deep concern he showed for the life of the people even in the grim days of the war. We then stepped into Hall No. 43.

Exhibited in that hall are the materials which illustrate the fact that in order to cope with the new situation in which the front line was fixed in the main along the 38th parallel from June 1951, the leader advanced the strategic policy of building strong defence positions and launching active positional defence operations and that he wisely organized and led the men and officers of the Korean People's Army to execute that policy.

Hung in place of honour on the wall in the hall is a photograph of Supreme Commander Comrade Kim Il Sung having talks with heroes and model combatants. Placed on display underneath it are the materials showing that he showered the men and officers of the KPA with the gentle affection of a real father.

In those days the leader was busy working for victory in the war, carrying all the heavy burdens of the front and the rear on his shoulders. And yet he was often seen with the KPA soldiers.

On one occasion, he visited a unit of the KPA on the front line and acquainted himself fully with the life and health of the soldiers. He even went into a tunnel where water dripped from the roof. Tapping in person the rock formation where a few cracks occurred, he instructed the officers accompanying him to take measures lest the soldiers should be endangered by the loose rock which might fall.

On another occasion, he called on the long-distance phone to the commander of the army corps deep in night past 12 o'clock and told him to take good care of the soldiers fighting on the height so that they could take warm meals and might not catch cold. So, the men and officers of the KPA fought against the enemy like undying birds, whole-heartedly upholding the order of the fatherly leader who loved and valued them so dearly.

Put on show in the hall are a large number of messages of allegiance and letters of pledge addressed to Supreme Commander Comrade Kim Il Sung written by the defenders of Height 1211 and the other KPA warriors on the front.

One of the letters of pledge reads:

"General Kim Il Sung, our respected and beloved Supreme Commander!

"The enemy is attacking us with persistence. But, we who have inherited the traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle would never draw back a step even if our bodies were torn to shreds, because we are keenly aware that there is not an inch of land for us to retreat.

"So long as your soldiers remain alive, Height 1211 will belong forever to the fatherland."

All the defenders of Height 1211 felt the same way. They remained infinitely loyal to the leader as they had pledged.

We were shown into the hall where exhibited is a giant panoramic painting from the defence battle on Height 1211. It shows us vividly how heroically the KPA men fought to defend the height with their blood as was ordered by the leader.

We can almost see a real view of Height 1211 as we stand before the painting.

It illustrates glaringly a thrilling battle fought to knock out the enemy by employing the original methods of warfare initiated by the leader—positional defence operations in reliance on strong tunnel position, active use of artillery firepower, aircraft-hunting group movement, night assault, tank-hunting group movement, etc.

Seen on the side of Height 1211 are our guns firing shells with lightning flashes. Crumps are rending the sky. The whole region is engulfed in a sea of fire.

The battle on an unnamed height near Kachil-bong peak is also fierce. A young fighter blocks the pillbox of the enemy with his warm chest to clear the way for the charge of his unit, and another fighter becomes a human bomb with a bundle of handgrenades and plunges into the enemy.

The on-coming enemy soldiers are mowed down in heaps till their bodies fill the gorge around the height. It is not without reason that they name it "Punch Bowl" as none of them comes out alive once they go into the gorge.

Seen on the backside of Height 1211 are the old people, women and Young Pioneers with neckerchief, each carrying shells, bullets and food on their backs and head.

At that time the U.S. imperialist aggressors schemed to push the front northward and occupy the whole of the northern half by capturing Height 1211, one of our important strategic strongpoints in the eastern and central sectors of the front. They poured in thirty or fourty thousand bombs and shells every day, and tenaciously attacked us in waves. When a battalion was wiped out, a regiment was brought into action in its stead. And when the regiment was annihilated, a division took its place.

Our heroic KPA men and officers and people beat back the desperate attack of the enemy and defended Height 1211 with honour, upholding the Supreme Commander Comrade Kim Il Sung's order: **"Don't yield even an inch of land to the enemy!"**

In the hall in golden letters are the words given by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, with regard to the significance of the battle on Height 1211. It reads:

"Why was the battle for Height 1211 important in the Fatherland Liberation War? Its great significance lay in the fact that by defending the height to the last, we followed the important strategic policy of the Party that called for yielding not an inch of land. If we had abandoned Height 1211, we would have lost many heights and would have had to retreat scores of ri. We could not give up this important strongpoint. That was why we defended it to the last at all costs."

Engraving every word on our minds, we came to realize more deeply than ever that the strategic policy mapped out by the leader was correct indeed.

Then we moved on to Hall No. 44. Here we found the materials which show that the leader convened the historic Fourth Plenary Meeting of the Party Central Committee and that he organized and led the struggle for increasing the combat efficiency of the KPA.

As the war became long-drawn-out, the leader took measures to consolidate the front and the rear while strengthening the Party still more and rallying the masses firmly around it.

He saw to it that the combat efficiency of the KPA was increased in every way for new victory at the front. He directed the work of solidly building up the ranks of the KPA politically and ideologically, set up officers' training schools and training centres with a view to improving the qualifications and commanding ability of the army officers still more and personally initiated the model company movement in order to strengthen the company, the basic unit of the army.

Through our visit to these halls we were deeply impressed again by the pre-eminent guidance of the leader, who took care of the warriors of the KPA and people with paternal love, calling on them time and again in the days of the war, initiated the *Juche*-oriented unique methods of warfare and brought about the beginning of a downhill turn for the U.S. imperialists.

Kwak Chun Man

Marshal Kim Il Sung, the fatherly leader, sees if the KPA men are well provided with food

The Leader of the People

Giving His Only Blanket to His Man

It happened in May, 1939 at the time of the battle in the Musan area organized and fought under the personal command of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

In the battle at Taehongdan in the Musan area, a man of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army was seriously wounded in his leg.

When he knew that his man had been wounded, Comrade Kim Il Sung personally called on him, carefully examined his wound and encouraged him with these words:

"The wound seems to be very serious. You must receive treatment at once. If by your determination the wound is healed, you will be able to return to the unit before long and take up your rifle again. Your revolutionary task now is to fight your illness instead of fighting the enemy, rifle in hand."

Then he told the orderly to move him to a quiet tent and serve him with thin rice gruel, saying that he must have sufficient strength to reach a safe place in the rear.

Busy as he was commanding battles, the leader met him again on the morning of the day when he left the unit for medical treatment.

Seeing his man struggling to raise himself from the bed, he took him by the shoulders and put him back on the bed, saying "You don't look well."

The wounded soldier tried to hide the pain, but in vain. Comrade Commander read the mind of his man.

The leader felt his wound and asked him which was the most painful part. He asked his man if he was warm, told the orderly to bring a blanket and spread it over him.

The orderly was quite at a loss what to do, because the blanket was the one the leader was using.

Seeing the orderly hesitating to bring the blanket, he brought it himself and spread it over the wounded soldier.

"How can I use the blanket of Comrade Commander. He takes only a little rest, as he is working on strategy and tactics for the revolution till late at night. Only if he is in good health is it possible for us to carry on a worthy struggle and win final victory in the revolution...."

In tears, the wounded soldier tried to make the orderly take the blanket back.

But the leader, tucking in one end of the blanket to prevent the cold air from reaching him, said:

"Don't refuse the blanket. We can get more. If you want to return it to me, do so after your wound is better and you have returned to the unit. Don't worry! Use this blanket and treat your wound well!"

Filled with deep emotion, he said "Comrade Commander!..." He could not say more. The tears were running down his cheeks.

He found deep in his heart the pride of being a revolutionary fighter and deeply realized what was real happiness once again. He firmly resolved to fight on at the risk of his life for the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the boundlessly affectionate father who showed deep love and profound care for his men.

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung established the organization and chain of command of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army in conformity with the requirements of guerilla warfare and the characteristics of the KPRA itself during the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle.

One of the main characteristics of its organization is that the unified command of the Headquarters was organically combined with the requirements of independent activities of each unit.

All the units of the People's Revolutionary Army were incorporated into a centralized and well-regulated organization under the unified and direct leadership of the Headquarters.

The system of this sort was neccessary in view of the situation where guerillas had to fight the standing armed forces of Japanese imperialist aggressors. Only when the unified command was guaranteed from the Headquarters to the lowest combat unit, could they firmly take the initiative in the warfare, deliver heavy blows at the enemy, and successfully fight a decisive battle for the ultimate victory of the revolution.

Besides, each unit of the People's Revolutionary Army was organized in such a way as to allow them to operate independently on the basis of strategic line of the Headquarters in accordance with the characteristics of guerilla warfare. Namely, the division and the regiment functioned as the independent operational and tactical unit, and the company was under the direct command of the regiment and the company was the basic tactical unit. The battalion was not organized. This organization made it possible to wipe out the enemy by surprise attack and nimble action and ensure swift concentration and disperse of the units in guerilla warfare.

Another characteristic of the organization of the KPRA is that importance was attached both to political work and military actions.

Each unit had the Party committee. The regiment and upward were staffed with a political commissar as well as a commanding officer. And there was a political organ in every unit along with the operational section.

The Party committees at all levels were the supreme leading organ in all fields of political and military affairs and logistic work.

Great attention was also directed to the improvement of logistic work and intensive use of automatic weapons in the organization of the People's Revolutionary Army.

In the KPRA unit individual responsibility was urged, and at the same time democracy was combined with it. This was a factor that enabled combatants to fully display collective wisdom and creative zeal in battle and all other work.

The unique organization and chain of command of the KPRA established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in accordance with the requirements of guerilla warfare and its development successfully ensured all the political and military activities of the guerilla army, and led the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle to shining victory.

Li Chang Gyu

Characteristics of Organization of the KPRA

National Forum of Social Scientists on President KIM IL SUNG's October 28 Speech Held

A national forum of social scientists on the historic October 28 speech of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was held in Pyongyang on November 9 under the sponsorship of the Academy of Social Sciences.

Put up in place of honour on the platform of the forum was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and people, revolutionary genius and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements.

The forum was attended by academicians, doctors, professors, workers in the domain of social sciences, workers of higher educational institutions and training courses and workers of the Party and state organs and men of the press.

Many academicians, doctors, professors, assistant professors, masters of science and chair holders read papers at the forum on various subjects including "The October 28 Speech of the Great Revolutionary Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung Is a Great Programmatic Document Illumining the Road to the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of the Country and the Victory of the Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle".

The speakers explained in depth that the October 28 speech of the leader is a great programme for national reunification and for the victory of the cause of the anti-imperialist struggle and the cause of world peace and is an immortal classical document thoroughly defending and developing the revolutionary essence of Marxism-Leninism.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"The present situation urgently demands that we should further intensify the struggle against the splittists at home and abroad—the traitors and the foreign forces of aggression—in order to accelerate peaceful reunification".

The speakers convincingly explained that the teaching of the leader is a revolutionary banner thoroughly smashing the sinister two Koreas plot of the traitorous clique of south Korea and the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and reliably guaranteeing the reunification of the country and the independent development of our nation in the present situation where our people are confronted with a grave difficulty—perpetual division of the nation or its reunification—and a programmatic guideline indicating the most pressing and urgent fighting tasks set before all the Korean people.

The speakers unanimously stressed that there is no reason, subjective or objective, why our nation which has lived as a single nation on the one and the same peninsula through a long history should be divided into two parts in our generation. They proved the justness of the leader's teaching that we can make no compromise whatsoever with the splittists.

The speakers said with emphasis that the teaching of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on further strengthening the struggle against the splittists at home and abroad to accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of the country was a manifestation of the firm will of our people to save the nation from the crisis of the perpetual division at any cost and bring about the eternal prosperity of the reunified fatherland and a manifestation of our noble national spirit and patriotic stand to bear responsibility not only for today's life of our nation but for its future destiny.

The speakers also explained the justness of the teaching of the leader that all the patriotic forces should unite strength and turn out as one in the struggle for the reunification.

They stressed that those who truly love the country and the nation should all turn out in the struggle for the reunification, whether they be in the north or in the south, at home or abroad, communists or nationalists.

The teaching of the leader that this year's session of the UN General Assembly should reject the proposal on simultaneous entry of two Koreas into the UN and take measures to dissolve the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" and strip the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops in south Korea of the "UN forces" helmets and make them withdraw is a wise teaching for creating favourable conditions for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country by preventing the United Nations from doing any thing detrimental to the reunification of Korea as a tool of U.S. imperialism and by making it faithful to its sacred Charter and eliminating the external factors impedimental to the reunification of our country.

The speakers profoundly explained the justness of the teaching of the great leader that all the revolutionary forces of the world should firmly unite and strengthen the anti-imperialist struggle. They stressed that this teaching of the leader responds to the laws that govern the development of the world revolution—the course of accomplishing the cause of peace, democracy, national independence and socialism is precisely the course of the struggle against imperialism—and clearly indicates the principles and ways to achieve the victory of this cause.

Explaining the original idea of the leader on the firm unity of the socialist countries and all the anti-imperialist forces, the speakers said that the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries should be strengthened to develop the anti-imperialist struggle and the unity of all the anti-imperialist forces of the world in the struggle should be achieved on the principle of independence.

Thrashing in Full Swing

Thrashing is at its height in our countryside.

In recent years the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions have been vigorously pushed forward in our countryside along the path shown by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in his socialist rural theses. This has resulted in steady increase in agricultural production. This year also witnessed an unprecedented bumper harvest.

The agricultural working people throughout the country are working hard to finish thrashing, guided by the recent teaching of the fatherly leader—harvesting and thrashing the well-grown crops in plenty of time and with utmost care.

The thrashing campaign is backed by the entire people. Many efficient combined thrashers of new type and mobile thrashing machines manufactured by our workers of engineering industry have been supplied to the countryside. Now workers, office employees and students throughout the country are all out to aid the campaign.

Enthusiasm of co-operative farmers and volunteers runs high and new innovations are being brought about on the thrashing grounds.

Glad news is coming from the co-op farms. The co-op farms of Mangyongdae district have finished their thrashing by November 8, a month earlier than last year.

This year they have gathered one ton more of grain per *chongbo* on an average as against last year. Thrashing is approaching completion in the Tongsa co-op farm which yielded 8 tons of paddy rice per *chongbo* and other farms in the Yoldusamcholli plain, a granary of the western region, and in the co-op farms of Chaeryong plain, Yonbaek plain and Hwangju plain in North and South Hwanghae Provinces.

Work on finishing the year-end account settlement and income distribution by the end of November is making headway. In the meantime, thorough preparations are being made for the coming year's farming.

The tractor drivers, frontrankers of rural mechanization, are busy with their jobs to carry harvested crops and do ploughing. Land readjustment is also making rapid progress.

Thanks to the vigorous labour efforts of the agricultural working people who are determined to hit the goal of grain output envisaged in the Six-Year Plan ahead of schedule and to the active assistance of the whole country, thrashing is well under way in our socialist countryside.

Li Chan Sun

Bumper crop this year is entirely attributable to the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. Photo shows members of Ryongrim Co-op Farm in Mundok county busy thrashing rice

Revolutionary Opera from the Immortal Classic THE FLOWER GIRL

ACT IV

SCENE 1

At Ggot Bun's.

Sun Hui is sitting alone on the porch.

Women's duet *Pangchang*:
Mother left this accursed world,
And the beloved sister was sold.

Women's *Pangchang*:
Sun Hui is now all alone in the empty house.
Who is she waiting for today?

Sun Hui:
Whenever I hear the wind or the rustle of leaves,
I think my sister might be coming back.
I wait and wait for her but she does not return,
And only the dreary wind is blowing.

Paek Man and the middleman come and search the house.

Paek Man: Ggot Bun has come, hasn't she?
Middleman: Your sister has returned, hasn't she?
Sun Hui: Has she come home?

Paek Man and the middleman look disgusted and go away to continue their search.
Sun Hui calls her sister again and again.
Dusk approaches.
Exhausted, Sun Hui falls asleep, leaning against the pillar.
After a while, Ggot Bun comes in, timidly looking around. She has a small bundle in her hand.

Men's *Pangchang*:
How did the elder sister manage to come home?
She had been sold to a far-off place,
Leaving her sister alone.
She'd just run away to meet her brother.

Ggot Bun: Sun Hui, here I am.
Sun Hui: Sister, sister!
Ggot Bun: Be quiet or I'll get caught, Sun Hui.
Sun Hui: ...
Ggot Bun: I'm going to see our brother. Go and stay at Yong Ran's house, while I'm away.
Sun Hui:
No, no. Let me go with you.
No, I cannot part with you.
Ggot Bun:
Because I've run away,
I cannot take you along.
Sun Hui: No! I won't stay here alone.

Sun Hui weeps.

Ggot Bun: Then, do you want me to get arrested before seeing brother?

At her sister's words Sun Hui stops crying and pushes her sister.

Sun Hui: You may go, sister.

Ggot Bun takes out a jacket from the bundle and puts it on Sun Hui's breast.

Ggot Bun:
Change into this warm jacket.
When the cold autumn wind blows,
In this jacket, worn by mother and then by me,
You will feel mother's warm love.

Sun Hui receives it and turns round to conceal her tears.

Sun Hui: Now, you may go, sister.

Ggot Bun looks at Sun Hui from behind, her heart breaking, and goes into the room holding Sun Hui by her side.
Ggot Bun puts Sun Hui to bed and covers her with a quilt.
Sun Hui turns her back as if demanding her sister to leave right away.

Women's *Pangchang*:
Even stars fall asleep in the sky.
My dear sister, sleep in peace.
I am setting out on a long journey tonight, leaving you behind,
With tears of blood flowing in my heart.

Ggot Bun comes out of the room and pats Sun Hui's stick.

Ggot Bun:
Alone at home without mother,
You will think of me and cry in sorrow.
When you wake at night and find me gone,
How painful will your heart be?

Women's *Pangchang*:
Come cold rain or blizzard,
My warm love will surround you.
When you hear the sound of the far-off wind,
Know that your sister is thinking of you.

Mixed *Pangchang*:
In the sorrow of parting
Both sisters are shedding tears of anguish.

Amid the *Pangchang* Ggot Bun dries her tears and leaves home. Sun Hui pretends to fall asleep. But she gets up and hurriedly goes out as the sound of her sister's steps dies away.
She finds her stick and climbs a hill in the direction where her sister has disappeared.

Sun Hui: Sister!

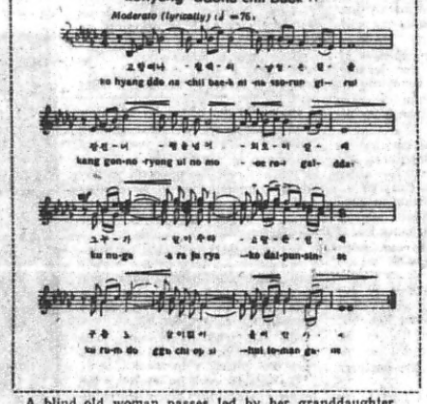
The stage darkens.

SCENE 2

On a Ridgeway.

As the stage grows light, we see a road. A winding trail is stretching far up the mountain.
Ggot Bun appears, dragging her tired feet and carrying her straw sandals in her hand.

Women's *Pangchang*:
Who'd know her hard lot,
Going a long 700 *ri* to a strange land,
Crossing rivers and mountains all alone?
Clouds float away in an endless sky.



A blind old woman passes led by her granddaughter.
Ggot Bun looks at them with sympathetic eyes and gives the old woman her spare sandals.
The old woman thanks Ggot Bun.
Looking at flowers by the roadside and flying birds, Ggot Bun sings.

Ggot Bun:
The wayside flowers are wet with tears
And birds in the sky seem strange.
My longing for brother presses me forward,
My worry for sister pulls me backward.

Ggot Bun resumes walking in her effort to meet her brother.

Women's *Pangchang*:
Her home is already far away
But the destination is still beyond the horizon.
As birds are flying home to roost
She must sleep outside again tonight.

Mixed *Pangchang*:
With tears of blood in her eyes,
Through the alien land she makes her way.

As the background changes amid the *Pangchang*, we see a ferry.
A ferryboat arrives.
Ggot Bun gets off the boat.
Ggot Bun casts her eyes across the sky and keeps walking.

The stage darkens.

ACT V

SCENE 1

In the Prison.

As the stage becomes light, we see the barefooted "prisoners" in chains, returning from hard labour. Ggot Bun appears, trying to spot her brother among them.

Prisoners' chorus:
How many years we've spent of our agonizing lives
In heavy chains
Behind iron bars,
Away from our beloved ones!

Mixed chorus:
Ah! Our hearts burn with the wrath of a ruined nation,
For the wings of liberty are broken.

The prisoners writhe in resentment.
Outside the prison the families are waiting to meet the prisoners. Ggot Bun joins them.

Families' chorus:
We've come a thousand *ri* to see our beloved ones
Whom we miss even in our dreams.
But we can't see each other,
Because the cruel iron gate separates us.

Chorus of families and prisoners:
Ah! Our hearts burn with the wrath of a ruined nation.
When will these shackles of slavery be broken?

As the chorus ends, prison guard I appears at the gate.

Prison guard: Shut up! Otherwise, you shall not see your people. Now, come up one by one when you're called.

Families go into the prison with tags as they are called.
Ggot Bun impatiently waits for her name to be called.
Prison guard 1 calls three people and urges the rest to return.

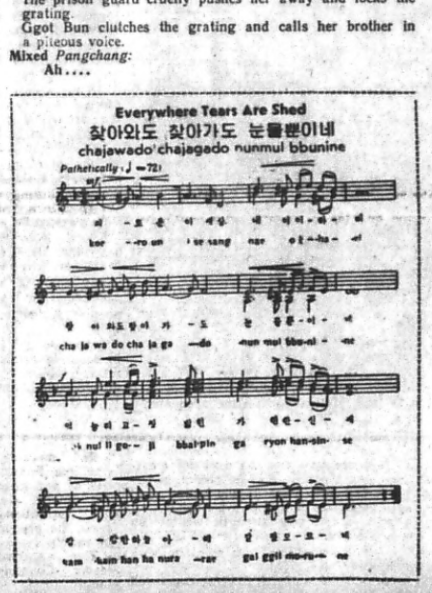
Ggot Bun: (Clinging to the prison warden's sleeves.) What about my brother? Please check.
Prison guard: Who is your brother?
Ggot Bun: Kim Chol Yong.
Prison guard: Kim Chol Yong?

As if he had heard his name before, the prison guard opens the roster and runs his eyes over it. He apparently notes his name. He winks at the other prison guard and gives a sharp sidelong glance at Ggot Bun.

Prison guard: Your brother is dead. Go!

Ggot Bun clings to the prison guard's sleeves as he turns to go back inside and repeats her inquiry.
The prison guard cruelly pushes her away and locks the grating.
Ggot Bun clutches the grating and calls her brother in a piteous voice.

Mixed *Pangchang*:
Ah....



People support Ggot Bun and sympathize with her.

Ggot Bun:
Now, all my hope is gone,
Whom can I turn to in this world?

Families' chorus:
Why is the young heart
Tormented by sorrow after sorrow?

Mixed *Pangchang*:
Oh, tears and tears
Flooding over, in and out of the prison.

Ggot Bun rushes to the seashore.
There is the sound of raging waves.
Ggot Bun climbs up a rock and calls her brother, crying.

Men's *Pangchang*:
Everywhere tears are shed
In this tortured world.
Oppressed and downtrodden,
Under the black sky she can find no way out.

Ggot Bun:
There's not a gleam of hope
However hard I tried and cried.
When will my resentment be allayed?
Where will my sorrow end?

Mixed *Pangchang*:
Wherever she goes, east or west,
Tragedies await her.

Ggot Bun collapses by the rock and falls asleep.

SCENE 2

Ggot Bun has a dream.
In her dream stars twinkle, and then Ggot Bun's house is seen. Flower fairies begin to dance around the *mugunghwa* tree.

Women's duet *Pangchang*:
The beautiful *mugunghwa* flowers
Which I tended with all my love
Are in full bloom in our yard,
Waiting for my dear brother for six years.

Women's *Pangchang*:
Her devotion reunites her with her loved brother.
Even the *mugunghwas* dance joyously under the blue sky.

Flower fairies watch Ggot Bun asleep.
Sun Hui stands on tiptoes by the *mugunghwa* tree and measures her height with it.
Ggot Bun dances with her sister.
Brother appears and looks for Sun Hui.
Sun Hui opens her eyes.
What Sun Hui sees with her eyes develops before us. The homeland is liberated and is enjoying great prosperity. The beautiful garden of three thousand *ri* is filled with flowers, crystals and jewels. Ggot Bun and her brother are overjoyed, hugging Sun Hui. Flower fairies wish them happiness.

Women's *Pangchang*:
The darkness has given way
To the new morn of liberty and light.

Mixed trio *Pangchang*:
Brother and sisters come together
Singing of happiness now.

Women's *Pangchang*:
A new spring has come with myriads of flowers
Across this golden garden of three thousand *ri*.
The loved ones are reunited
And dance in the land liberated.

When the dance reaches its climax, the wind rises suddenly and dark clouds gather menacingly.
Sun Hui is caught in the furious wind. She becomes blind again and disappears.
Brother darts out to find Sun Hui through the violent storm.
Ggot Bun is left alone and wanders about to look for Sun Hui and brother.

Mixed *Pangchang*:
Ah...

Flower fairies awake Ggot Bun from her dream before vanishing.
Ggot Bun wakes up and looks around.

Ggot Bun: Sun Hui! Brother!

Ggot Bun steps forward in a flurry.

The stage darkens.

SCENE 3

On the Roadside.

In the background we see Ggot Bun coming across a ridge through a raging snowstorm.
Pushing against the furious wind Ggot Bun comes into a street where there is an inn.

Women's *Pangchang*:
Exhausted, heartbroken, and then ill,
She is now in the depth of alien winter.
She went to drown herself in the sea,
But the thought of her sister held her back.

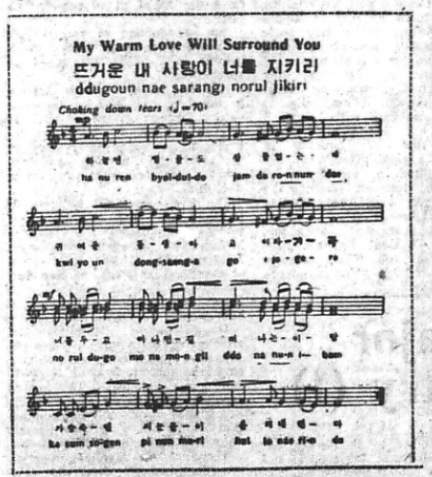
Ggot Bun:
Without father, mother and brother,
I only have left my blind sister.
Who'll greet me when I return home?
The vicious landlord will surely catch me.

Travellers go into the inn.
Ggot Bun also approaches the inn but turns back, remembering that she has no money.
The snowstorm becomes more ferocious.
Ggot Bun goes to sleep, leaning against an electric pole.

Women's *Pangchang*:
With no place in this world to rest,
She's spending the night in the cold.
Though the lodging house must be warm,
The penniless girl leans against the pole.

In the distance a night train runs through a tunnel and turns around the mountain bent.

The stage darkens.
(To Be Continued)



Ggot Bun sets out on a journey to find whereabout of her beloved elder brother, leaving her blind younger sister Sun Hui behind alone (left). Ggot Bun is shocked when the prison guard told her that her elder brother was dead (right)

Basis of Juche Idea Is That Man Is Master of All Things and Decides Everything (1)

What theoretical basis does the *Juche* idea rely on and where the *Juche* theory proceeds from?

The great revoiutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"The basis of the *Juche* idea is that man is the master of all things and decides everything." ("On Some Problems of Our Party's *Juche* Idea and the Government of the Republic's Internal and External Policies," Eng. ed., p. 12.)

The *Juche* idea enables us to form for the first time the solely correct views of man and place on the scientific footing the theory about the intrinsic nature of man as a social being and the correlation between man and objective world.

Intrinsic Nature of Man as a Social Being

The problem of man's independence is of special importance in forming the scientific views of man.

Man Is Social Being Who Regards Independence as Life and Soul

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Independence is what keeps man alive. If he loses independence in society, he cannot be called a man; he differs little from an animal. We can say that socio-political life is more valuable than physical life to a man, a social being." (Ibid., p. 7.)

The essential feature of man lies in the fact that he is a social being who regards independence as the life and soul.

Man maintains independence. Therefore, he becomes master of all things. He does not want to leave himself at the mercy of the environmental force but tirelessly strives to remake the world in conformity with his aims and interests, as a master of nature and society. This is an indispensable requirement to be filled by man in maintaining his existence. Man extricates himself from the fetter of nature and establish domination over it in the course of recognizing and using the law of nature to earn his living.

The course of social development is a course in which man frees himself from all shackles to become the master of nature and society and wins domination of the environmental world.

Man works consciously with the aim of remaking nature and obtaining the domination of it. This activity is carried on in the definite social relationship. Man's productive activities bear a social character. In fact there are none who have nothing to do with society and collective. From this it follows that man becomes a social being and leads a social and political life.

Social labour and socio-political life are peculiar only to man. Herein lies the essential distinction between man and animal.

Man has not only physical life but socio-political life. It is because he leads socio-political life as a social being.

Man is a social being. Therefore, if he loses socio-political life, he is virtually dead even though alive.

If a man fiddles away his time without participating in social labour and socio-political life, he differs little from animal because it can not be called a genuine life of man. Worse still, if he is deprived of independence and shackled to others, he cannot become a man worthy of a human being. Ignoring independence is tantamount to ignoring man himself.

That is why people fight with irresistible vigor to win independence and extricate themselves from all sorts of subjugation.

The great idea of the leader that where there is oppression there is bound to be resistance and revolutionary struggle stems from this fundamental principle of the *Juche* idea.

In defining the intrinsic nature of man, the *Juche* idea makes clear that man is a social being who considers independence to be his life and soul. This gives us a key to the scientific solution of the question as to why man struggles to remake nature and society, why he works and why he turns out in revolutionary struggle.

Independence is the most universal conception expressive of the essential attribute of man.

No Force Can Check Struggle to Defend Independence

Independence, the intrinsic nature of man, has been trodden under foot for thousands of years by the exploiting class.

In feudal society, not to mention slave-owning society, independence of man was infringed upon under the immutable caste system and medieval exploitation.

Under capitalist system where all are controlled by capital, toiling masses become a "speaking tool" which produces profit for capitalists, and their desire to become masters of nature and society and to defend independence is trampled under foot with added cruelty.

Cat's paws of capitalists are raving in an effort to make it appear that the capitalist system gives "freedom" and "democracy" to all people. But it is a sheer lie.

If there is any "freedom" under the capitalist system, it is the "freedom" of exploiting and oppressing the toiling people at will and the "freedom" of wantonly violating independence of man and ignoring his dignity.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"In a word, all the revolutionary struggles are to attain freedom from either class or national subjugation; they are struggles of the people to defend their independence." (Ibid., p. 8.)

The struggle to defend independence of man, obtain the toiling masses' right to independence and win national sovereignty is righteous struggle.

There is nothing more honourable and worthwhile than to fight for wiping out imperialism which tramples under foot independence of people, imposes all misfortunes and calamities on them and violates sovereignty of nation and to fight for building socialism and communism which makes people themselves the genuine masters of country and society and brings about national prosperity.

It is not without reason that a large number of communists and revolutionaries devote their lives and youth to the struggle for defending independence of people.

Today the revolutionary people the world over want to live in accordance with the *Juche* idea. They demand the maintenance of independence, opposing subjugation by other countries. This is irresistible trend of our times.

(To Be Continued)

Children Growing Up under the Care of State

"We have to enlarge the capacity of our existing nurseries and kindergartens and build many modern ones to provide the best facilities for the education of our little children all over the country. All our preschool children must be brought up in nursery schools and kindergartens at state and public expense." **KIM IL SUNG**

Songrim Children's Palace built under Comrade Kim Il Sung's solicitude Photo by Chong Ui Ryol

Songrim Children's Palace—Cradle of Happiness

Today our children are growing happily at the modernly-equipped nurseries, with envy at nothing.

The Hwanghae Iron Works, one of our large metallurgical centres, is in Songrim. In this city there stands a magnificent children's palace. This palace is a cradle of happiness for the reserves of steelmakers who will develop our Party's *Juche*-oriented metallurgical industry.

This palace has seven buildings, with a total area of over 50,000 square metres. It can accommodate more than 1,200 children ranging from sucklings to kindergartners.

Children live separately in different classes—classes of sucklings, weanlings and others. Every room is well furnished to suit the distinctive features of children of various age and their living conditions.

Worthy of special mention is the fact that every room has facilities for letting in necessary amount of sunrays and adjusting temperature and humidity.

The sanitary service area is very wide. The area under sanitary arrangements covers more than half of the total area of the palace.

The palace has the "room for learning from the childhood of Marshal Kim Il Sung".

The greater part of the palace consists of playgrounds for children.

The pool used all the year round, the hall where children can drive Tongil Ryolcha (reunification train) and the large merry-go-round modelled after the terrestrial globe—all this fully reflects children's mentalities.

The palace also has a gymnasium provided with all sorts of sports facilities and a hall where children can sing and dance and play at games simultaneously.

The palace has the midget physio-treatment room furnished with diverse medical instruments and the children's ward.

The palace is, indeed, a combined education room well equipped in accordance with the principles of our Party's *Juche*-oriented pedagogy.

The fatherly leader regards our workers as masters of the country and supplies the best things to them. Under his paternal affection and profound solicitude, such well-furnished children's palaces have sprung up in great numbers in cities and rural villages.

That is why our women vigorously turn one of the wheels of the Korean revolution without any worry about the upbringing of their children.

Bringing Up Five Sons and Daughters

I was discharged some days ago from the hospital attached to our factory soon after giving birth to a boy.

That evening my relatives and neighbours came and congratulated me.

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Everyone in this land is given the right to be fed the moment he is born; all the children and students, from the children in nurseries and kindergartens to the students in colleges and universities, are supplied with clothes by the state."

How blissful it is, this socialist system established by the fatherly leader!

Under this system rice is supplied to our people at the price next to nothing. This is one of the additional benefits given them by the state.

The newborn baby, Chong Su, will add to this kind of benefits conferred upon my family.

He will be brought up, like his elder sister Chong Ok, in the nursery, adequately fed, clothed and carefully taken care of at the state expense.

How gratifying it is to see my sons and daughters growing up in happiness! As their mother, I am once in a while reminded of the grief-stricken life I had before liberation, a life in sharp contrast to theirs.

When I was eight years old, my parents put me out to a landlord's house as a nurse maid, with a sheer desire to keep me alive rather than to see me dying of famine.

How much their hearts ached at that time!

Life was a misery. Children were an unbearable burden. So, people said: "The women born under a lucky star remain childless."

At present children do not know what the straw-sandal or the shabby hemp clothes look like before liberation.

Some time ago, my daughters were supplied with the beautifully embroidered one-pieces by the state. Smartly clad in them, they looked prettier. I passed my hand over their clothes.

Now, my second daughter, Chong Ok, has been given one-year preschool education in the senior class since this fall.

Afterwards, she will receive the ten-year compulsory senior middle school education free of charge, supplied with uniforms at the turn of the seasons, like her elder brothers, and then will attend to university with scholarship granted, as her elder sister, Chong Sun, is doing now.

No doubt that Chong Su will grow up and get schooling likewise.

In a word, the state feeds, clothes and brings up my children till working age, that is, for 16 years.

True, the state gives us really great additional benefits. The bringing up of a son and a daughter and the schooling of two sons and a daughter for a year cost the state nearly as much as the wage I would receive for three years. The compulsory ten-year senior middle school education given to my four sons and daughters costs the state twice as much as that.

Tremendous are the expenses afforded by the state for feeding, clothing, housing and educating my children over a period of 16 years. Added to this is the expense for the free medical care.

All the women in our country are blessed with great happiness, for they are free from the worries about the education of their children.

Our children are growing in good health, studying without worries and cares. I am deeply moved at a thought of the great favour given by the fatherly leader who set up such a system.

I wish from the bottom of my heart that the brothers and sisters in the southern half of our Republic would enjoy a happy life in the embrace of the leader and under the popular system as in the northern half.

I will do my job as best I can in order to firmly defend the immensely blissful socialist system of our country and make it prosper for ever.

Li Hye Dok

Our children are growing up in happiness and studying, provided with food, clothes and all the adequate conditions in their life.

A Child-Care Worker with a High Sense of Responsibility

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"Really, the work of nursery school and kindergarten teachers today is not simply that of tending other people's children, but is an honourable revolutionary task of bringing up the reserves of communist builders and successors to our revolutionary cause, an important task which affects the future of our country."

Comrade Pak Song Ok, child-care worker in the Double Chollima Oesong Nursery School, shows extraordinary zeal in bringing up children.

Born into a miner's family, she was denied the opportunity for learning before liberation. But with the country's liberation she had a chance to get education and finished a child-care workers' training school. For the past six years since she began to work at the said nursery school, she has devotedly worked to bring children to be healthy and cheerful, taking the pride of being a nursery-school teacher of the Party.

She volunteers to look after newborn babies. Acquainting herself with children's habits from their mothers she strives to wean them from bad habits and accustom them to the collectivist life.

She also tries to promptly take care of the needs of those babies who are still early to speak.

She sets to work by studying the leader's teachings given to child-care workers.

Her zeal for learning is very high. She always finds time to get deeper knowledge of child psychology and child nursing.

She endeavours to know character, constitution and habits of each child in her charge. In this course, she could grasp their needs even in their crying. For a sleepy child, she sings him to sleep. When the child is reluctant to lie in bed, she puts him on her shoulders or cheers him with flowers.

Her strenuous efforts have made all babies in her charge to grow up to be healthy and cheerful.

This is not all. Bearing in mind the leader's teaching that poor health in childhood will have a lifelong aftereffect, she is directing great attention to the promotion of children's health.

"With a high sense of responsibility"—this is her motto. She regularly keeps the babies out in the sun and provides them varied foods to fit in with their taste.

Hae Gyong, one of her charges, who was suffering from shortage of her mother's milk, has become healthy and her weight is now two kilogrammes above the normal standard thanks to her devotion.

Mothers whose babies are under Comrade Pak Song Ok's care heap praise upon her, calling her "a child-care worker with a high sense of responsibility."

Pak Song Ok takes a loving care of children as she would do her own

Story about Anthracite Gasification

Whenever I see the Anthracite Gasification Plant towering high in the east coast, I recall what happened in 1962.

One bright morning of September that year, I was pondering deeply over the figures obtained from the intermediate pilot plant for synthesizing ammonia by anthracite gasification.

If anyone asked at that time if the synthesizing of ammonia by anthracite gasification was possible, I could "Yes". But I could not yet obtain accurate scientific and technical indices for the industrialization.

I felt much irritated at the thought that three years passed since I had set to work at the pilot plant as was instructed by the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The telephone rang when I was firmly resolved to carry on my work more rapidly.

I quietly took the receiver in my hand. The telephone said that the leader was coming to see us.

At the moment I felt a lump in my throat.

"Busy as he is directing all state affairs, the leader finds time to come all the way to visit us..."

Indeed, the leader was deeply concerned about anthracite gasification.

It was since I had been in south Korea that I tried to get different chemical goods from anthracite. But in that cursed society it was difficult for me to eke out a living, to say nothing of scientific research work. I passed time aimlessly wandering about Pusan and Taegu as day labourer.

It was only after I was in the embrace of the Republic led by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung that I could realize my dream on scientific research.

In July 1950 when I found myself in the embrace of the Republic, the Korean people were directing all their efforts to the Fatherland Liberation War against the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

At that time people could not think of anything but the war. But the leader, looking far ahead into the distant future of the fatherland, provided us scientists with all conditions for our research work even in the war time.

In the postwar days, our country was in a very difficult condition. But the leader consistently paid deep attention to our research work.

In October 1959 he personally called on our research group and acquainted himself with our research work and told us to start the testing of the pilot plant. And he personally designated the site for building the Anthracite Gasification Plant.

When I thought that he came again to see us, my heart swelled boundlessly with deep emotion.

But I felt the pangs of remorse, because I was unable to present a satisfactory report to him who came from afar to see us.

We did not yet conduct small-scale operation in succession and the scientific and technical indices were also insufficient. Moreover, because of this or that shortcomings, we gave financial loss to the state in no small measure.

Thinking like this, I hurried to see him. But the leader was already waiting for me at the lounge of the house of culture.

With his face beaming with a smile, the leader took my hand warmly and seated me beside him.

I told him frankly that the experiments did not go on well, causing even financial loss to the state.

Having heard me out, he told us that we might suffer failures because ours was the work for creating the new. And he encouraged us to boldly pluck up our courage and continue with our experiments.

I felt new strength welling up in me.

We continued our research work day and night.

Thus in March 1963 we completed the technological process of turning out ammonia by anthracite gasification for the first time in the world.

As our research work was over, the leader led us to industrialize the production of ammonia.

Even under the difficult condition where our country had to carry out the huge tasks of the Seven-Year Plan and make all preparations for national defence to cope with the ever-intensified aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the leader did not spare materials, funds and labour power for the construction of the Anthracite Gasification Plant.

The construction project of the Anthracite Gasification Plant was carried out on three stages and put in motion at last. Our *Juche*-oriented industry has thus achieved another success.

Indeed, the invention of the method of synthesizing ammonia by anthracite gasification is hardly thinkable apart from the profound care shown by the leader and his wise leadership.

Chang Chil Pyo, head of the nitrogenous fertilizer research room, Inorganic Chemistry Research Institute, DPRK Academy of Sciences

A view of the Anthracite Gasification Plant

New Success in Excavator Production

Red machine builders of the Chollima Rakwon Machine Plant, one of our major machine-producing centers, are bringing about a great revolutionary upsurge to increase the production of excavators of various types and sets of plants.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"The Chollima riders should make new leaps forward, bringing about fresh wonders through uninterrupted innovation and continuous advance in all domains of the national economy. And they should sustain the great revolutionary upsurge in socialist construction by putting spurs to the grand Chollima march."

Chollima riders of Rakwon have always been faithful to the leader's teachings.

From the time when they rebuilt their factory on the ruins caused by bombings of the U.S. imperialist aggressors in the Fatherland Liberation War (June 1950—July 1953) up to now, they have never failed to fulfil their assignments in the production of excavators, cranes, pumping machines and other machines needed for our economic construction.

The equivalent of the entire 1972 excavator output was produced by the end of August this year.

Recently workers there produced large quantities of machines needed for the construction of giant chemical factories in a brief span of time. Thus they admirably fulfilled the task given by the leader.

Sometime ago the factory was visited by Comrade Kim Il Sung. Giving high praise to the achievements of the Rakwon workers, he again set them the task to supply more excavators for the large-scale nature-remaking projects, mining industry and rural economy.

Encouraged by his visit, they have launched an inspiring struggle, with a firm determination to carry out the task without fail.

Workers of the steel casting workshop, the first process of production, have introduced advanced method in smelting which reduced the time of smelting by one hour per charge. This boosted production three times.

In the processing workshop, automatic 11 shaft versatile cutting machine and other technical innovation devices were introduced in production and this helped to raise the speed of processing 2.5 times.

The introduction of special jigs in assembling work was much helpful to increase the speed of assembling.

In step with vigorous efforts to boost output capacity of excavators through effective use of existing equipment, work on introducing a conveyor system in the production of 0.5 and one cubic metre excavators is now well under way.

The Red machine builders of Rakwon are now effecting continuous innovation in order to increase the excavator production 7.2 times that of 1970 by the end of the Six-Year Plan. **Han Su**

Nationalization of Major Industries in Our Country (1)

The nationalization of major industries was one of the important revolutionary tasks that had to be tackled in the stage of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution in our country.

The advisability of carrying out the nationalization of industries as a task of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution or as one in the stage of the socialist revolution may differ in different countries.

The nationalization can be enforced in the stage of the socialist revolution by the working class which has come to power in politically independent and considerably developed capitalist countries. Our country, once a colonial semi-feudal society, had no alternative but to nationalize industries in the stage of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution.

Unless industries which belonged to foreign imperialists and comprador capitalists were nationalized, it would be impossible to eliminate the political and economic footholds of imperialism and build an independent national economy.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set it as one of the tasks of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution to nationalize industries owned by the Japanese imperialists and their lackeys in the great Tenpoint Political Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, a programme he personally worked out during the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

After liberation of our country he advanced an original policy of nationalizing industries as was required by that programme and gave us wise guidance in the struggle to carry it into practice. As a result, the nationalization of industries in our country was brought to a successful conclusion in 1946, the year following liberation.

Correct Classification of Industries to Be Nationalized

The question of whose industries are to be nationalized was a serious matter because it concerned the question of who are to be made a target of struggle and who are to be won over in the revolutionary struggle.

The Workers' Party of Korea settled this matter, taking the character of our revolution into consideration on all accounts.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"We confiscated not all the possessions of private entrepreneurs and tradesmen but did the factories owned by the Japanese imperialists, comprador capitalists and pro-Japanese elements in the northern half." ("The Question on Management of Socialist Economy," Vol. I, Korean. ed., p. 219.)

As instructed by the leader, our Party decided that the factories and enterprises owned by the Japanese imperialists, comprador capitalists and pro-Japanese elements alone were to be confiscated, and did not touch the possessions of national capitalists.

After liberation our Party considered it the first and foremost task to fight against the Japanese imperialists and their lackeys, because ours was then the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution.

The Japanese imperialists were the enemy of our nation and the working class, who subjected our people to medieval oppression and exploitation, holding all the political power over Korea and keeping the main arteries of its economy under their exclusive control.

As for the economic field, the Japanese capital accounted for 97 per cent of the total investment in our country, exercising complete control over nearly all branches of the industry. The industries in Japanese imperialist possession served as an economic foothold for its colonial rule and imperialist exploitation in Korea. The Japanese imperialists who held the key branches of the economy plundered Korea of its abundant resources and exploited its people, thereby pumping out a fabulous sum of colonial profit.

The comprador capitalists and pro-Japanese elements—stooges of Japanese imperialism—were our enemy who teamed up with it politically and economically. They served Japanese imperialism as supporters and guides for its colonial domination. Under its wing they harshly oppressed and exploited our people.

Therefore, the Japanese imperialists, their lackeys—comprador capitalists and pro-Japanese elements—and landlords were the chief target of our people's struggle in the stage of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution.

Our Party classified the possessions of the Japanese imperialists and their stooges as one to be nationalized. This made it possible to thoroughly carry out the anti-imperialist tasks of our revolution by ridding them of their political and economic footholds.

How to deal with national capitalists here posed as an important question in defining the object of nationalization.

In our country national capitalists made up of private entrepreneurs and tradesmen. They were engaged in the production or trade of secondary importance to which the Japanese imperialists and their minions did not yet stretch their hands. They carried on the business activities in such a scale as employing 30 to 40 workers at best. The development of national capital was extremely restricted because the Japanese imperialists held the industry under their exclusive control. The private enterprises went bankrupt one after another, as the Japanese imperialists intensified the co-

(Continued on Page 5)

Songdowon situated in Wonsan along the shore of the East Sea of our country, is well known as a fine recreation ground for our working people. Every year it is visited by our holiday-makers and many foreigners.

Songdowon has the large area (5,000,000 square metres). The sandy beaches stretch several lens of *ri* along the shore.

From Songdowon we can command the Hodo peninsula extending to the south and the Kalma peninsula stretching to the north. The sea resembling a big round tray is dotted with several islets—Ryodo, Ungdo and Sindo. Songdowon is most noted for bathing resort because of the quiet sea waves. Modern facilities are available for sea bathing. Near the densely grown pine trees spreading far away there are rest homes and Young Pioneer camps equipped with various sports and recreation facilities for basketball, volleyball, table tennis and traditional national games. All these serve the working people and Young Pioneers coming from all parts of the country.

Already in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was pondering over how he could bring happiness to our people, saying:

"We must liberate our country as soon as possible, build rest centres for the working people in scenic spots, and erect sanatoria where there is clear water and fresh air to promote the health of our people."

Thanks to the warm care of the fatherly leader shown for the people Songdowon which was once monopolized by the Japanese imperialist aggressors and the rich people has now become the recreation centre of the people. Here every day tens of thousands of our working people are spending their pleasant leaves to their hearts' content.

In the thickly-wooded area covered with over 400,000 trees of 1,100 species including pine tree and pine-nut tree, there is an well-equipped zoo. The garden with beautiful flowers, luxuriant children's park, open-air theatre, artificial lakes and hills, and pavilions—all these add pleasure to the holiday-makers.

The view of Songdowon is, indeed, beautiful and charming.

Songdowon is a combined recreation centre. According to their taste holiday-makers spend their days on the beach, in the mountain and seaside gardens.

A foreign friend who had spent his holidays here said: "Songdowon is a very beautiful spot. Perhaps you cannot feel it because you are always here. I am very glad to know that you are building rest centres for the workers, farmers and other working people, not for the purpose of making money as in other countries.

Such beautiful scenery as Songdowon is not found elsewhere."

The history of the world-famous Songdowon recreation ground is associated with the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his warm love and deep concern for the people.

Since the country's liberation Comrade Kim Il Sung has visited there many times to give on-the-spot guidance and exerted all possible efforts to provide our working people with an excellent recreation centre.

Songdowon will become more beautiful under the great care of the fatherly leader in the future.

Pak Jong Gu

Songdowon, rest centre for the working people

(Continued from Page 4)

lonial plunder. As a result, the national capitalists had a grudge against the Japanese imperialists and the comprador capitalists, and entertained the anti-imperialist spirit to some degree.

In view of such situation and peculiarities of our national capitalists our Party did not consider it advisable to classify them as those whose possessions are to be nationalized, but actively guaranteed conditions for their free business activity. By so doing it positively enlisted them in carrying out the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution, and could make effective use of private enterprises for the development of the national economy in the initial stage of our struggle for the building of a new society.

As seen above, our Party did not classify the whole of capital as one that was to be nationalized but the possessions of Japanese imperialism and its stooges, and left the possessions of national capitalists intact. In this way the question of whose industries are to be nationalized was solved correctly in conformity with the character of our revolution.

How Industries Were Nationalized!

The important questions raised in the nationalization were how the industries should be confiscated, what should be placed under the category of confiscation and how long it should take.

The Workers' Party of Korea found a unique solution to these questions on the *Juche*-based stand in compliance with the actual conditions of our country from start to finish.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung stated:

"...all the factories, mines, power plants, railway transport, communications, banks, trade and cultural establishments, etc., in north Korea which the Japanese imperialists built with the sweat and blood of the Korean people in this land, have become the property of the latter, their sole legal owner. In addition, all the factories and enterprises which had belonged to those who fled with the Japanese, to the pro-Japanese elements and the traitors to the nation have also been confiscated without compensation and passed into the possession of the Korean people." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. I, Eng. ed., pp. 68-69.)

Our Party confiscated the possessions of the Japanese imperialists and their stooges completely without compensation and turned them into the property of the state, the property of all the people.

This was a most revolutionary method suited to the actual conditions of our country.

The factories and enterprises owned by the Japanese imperialists and their minions were all built with the sweat and blood of our people. It was therefore natural that we confiscated them completely without compensation and passed them into the possession of our people, their legal owner. Thus, industrial establishments which belonged to the Japanese imperialists, pro-Japanese elements and comprador capitalists could be confiscated in a short span of time and turned into the property of the state, and their economic foothold could be thoroughly removed.

Moreover, the Party passed the railway transport, communications, banks, commercial and foreign trading establishments into the possession of the state. This rendered it possible to completely demolish the economic foothold of the class enemy, ward off the economic confusion and consolidate the successes gained after the nationalization, and enabled the state to control the economy as a whole and manage it in a uniform way.

Our Party made certain that the industries were nationalized at a stroke, not by several stages.

In view of the need to carry out the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution at an early date, develop the national economy rapidly and so on, it was inadvisable to drag out the nationalization. So, our Party put it into effect at a bound. This left the Japanese imperialists and their stooges without any chance to brew insidious plots retaining their foothold and, furthermore, made it possible for the state to exercise, from the outset, full control over the industrial establishments—the economic foundation for building an independent national economy.

As mentioned above, the industries were nationalized in a revolutionary way. Consequently, the Japanese imperialists and comprador capitalists were stripped of possessions, and the overwhelming sector of the national economy, namely, more than 90 per cent of all the industries was placed under the ownership of the state, the ownership of the people.

All this resulted in building the state-run socialist economy and establishing the socialist relations of production in the field of industry. This means that even the task of the socialist revolution was solved through the nationalization of industries though it was proposed and carried out as a task of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution.

The building of state-run socialist economy led to creation of the socio-economic conditions for the socialist economic construction.

(To Be Continued)

At 345th MAC Meeting

Military Provocations of U.S. Imperialist Aggressors and South Korean Puppet Troops Flayed

The 345th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission was held on November 6 at Panmunjom at the proposal of our side.

At the meeting, Major General Kim Poong Sup, Senior Member of our side, lodged a stern protest with the enemy side and called it to account for the grave criminal acts again committed against our side by the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the south Korean puppet troops in flagrant violation of the Armistice Agreement.

From 12:50 to 15:35 on October 18 the U.S. imperialist aggressors committed a very grave criminal act, bringing a large armed force and rocket launching pad near Sayo-ri 4.5 km off the southern portion of the Demilitarized Zone in the central sector of the front and firing a few rounds of Honest John rockets by mobilizing their troops and south Korean puppet troops.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors staged a "joint military exercise" near the Rimjin-gang River south of the Demilitarized Zone in the western sector of the front by mobilizing U.S. imperialist aggressor troops and south Korean puppet troops.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors have a plan to stage from November 5 to 30 a "firing exercise on the sea" near Koje Island in the South Sea by mobilizing south Korean puppet troops and a socalled "firing exercise" on the sea southwest of Taechong Island near the western coastal area of our side with the mobilization of the ground force of the south Korean puppet army.

Recently alone, the south Korean puppet troops built permanent pillboxes in various places on the Military Demarcation Line, dug new battle and communication trenches and linked them with the pillboxes and brought in all kinds of artillery pieces and committed hostile provocative acts firing many rounds of ammunitions into our side.

The U.S. imperialist aggressor army even perpetrated the criminal act of illegally bringing 106.7 mm mortars to the Oryonggye post near the conference hall on October 29.

The Senior Member of our side pointed out that all sorts of military exercises of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the south Korean puppet troops and their criminal acts against our side are not only a flagrant violation of the Armistice Agreement, but a vicious challenge to the entire Korean people and the world peaceloving people who desire peace in Korea and its independent peaceful reunification.

We cannot but pay serious attention to the military exercises and military provocations committed against our side with greater frenzy around the time when war boss Nixon arrogantly ordered the units of the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces on to allout "alert," he said.

All the facts show that the U.S. imperialist aggressors are persisting in their manoeuvres to aggravate tension and increase the danger of war in Korea, in defiance of the repeated warnings of our side, stressed Senior Member of our side.

He strongly demanded of the enemy side to immediately stop all its criminal acts against our side, punish the criminals and give responsible assurances that such criminal acts would not be committed again.

Savage Suppression Aimed at Long-term Office

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Even after the announcement of the north-south joint statement... the south Korean authorities are suppressing democratic freedom as ever and intensifying their fascist repression of the people, claiming that there is no reason to revise the 'Anti-Communist Law' and the 'National Security Law'. They are even restricting the activities of the opposition and are preventing the opposition party members from making contact with us, and they are arresting and imprisoning many people who advocated contact and interchange between the north and south and national reunification on charges of violating the 'Anti-Communist Law'."

Pak Jung Hi is a fascist hangman. Over 10 years after his advent to power through U.S.-inspired coup he has been bent on removing democratic, patriotic forces and savagely suppressing the people for his long-term office.

After the announcement of the July 4 North-South Joint Statement in 1972, he declared the so-called October Revitalization. This means all power—legislation, administration and judicature—was concentrated in his hands. Thus he became a fascist autocrat and "lifetime president" who was vested with the right to amend the "constitution" and dissolve the "National Assembly" at will. Even people's lives and properties were placed under his complete control. The result was that there remained not even a faint semblance of democracy in south Korea.

After the "October Revitalization" which is called the "third coup", he stepped up the terror campaign to strengthen his one-man dictatorship and maintain his long-term office.

"Rule-by-Law" System Strengthened

After the "October Revitalization" a flood of new draconic laws were let loose and existing laws including "Anti-Communist Law" and "National Security Law" were revised for the worse. The number amounted to more than 270 by the beginning of March last.

They include five judicial laws which were made public on January 19 this year following the adoption at the "Extraordinary Ministers' Council", not at the "National Assembly."

Under them the "president" is granted the right to appoint judges; the scope of emergency arrest is broadened; examination on seizure of persons is abolished and judgment is made by hearsay evidence and "confession" obtained from police torture.

In short, traitor Pak Jung Hi has the unlimited powers to arrest and jail those who come to his dislike and torture and execute them. This means their abolishment of separation of the three powers and independence of judicature.

Under the "Revised Law on Assembly and Demonstration" gatherings and demonstrations are prohibited if they are considered to be a cause of social unrest; the time of notification is extended to 72 hours from 48 hours.

Not resting content with these regulations, Pak Jung Hi fabricated in July last the "Detailed Regulations of the Law of Assembly and Demonstration". It lays down that assembly and demenstration in 15 cities including Seoul and Pusan shall be banned.

In practice, all this means the establishment of a draconic "rule-by-law" system designed to strengthen one-man dictatorship and fascist rule of the traitor Pak Jung Hi.

Savage Suppression

Now that the fascist ruling system was firmly established Pak Jung Hi clique launched out on a terror campaign against the people.

Their main targets are patriots and students and other young people advocating democratization of south Korean society and peaceful reunification.

On July 13, 1972, right after the announcement of the North-South Joint Statement, they executed Dr. Kim Gyu Nam, former member of the "National Assembly". This was followed by execution of Dr. and Prof. Pak Dae In and many other patriots.

In February this year when the election to the "National Assembly" was at hand, a south Korean opposition politician was arrested and put on trial. His offence: calling for north-south interchange and formation of "north-south unification federation" in 1961.

Within two months after the "October Revitalization" more than 600 arrests were made. The charge was that they advocated peaceful reunification. Three hundred and twenty people were sentenced to prison terms of three years and upward.

Two years ago, the Pak Jung Hi gang mobilized tens of thousands of soldiers and tanks to occupy colleges and "declared a war" against bare-handed students, accompanied with terroristic suppression. Recently these gangsters again arrested and imprisoned a large number of students who participated in the struggle for anti-fascism and democratization in Seoul.

Sometime ago, Prof. Choe Jong Gil of Law College, Seoul University, was tortured to death by the "CIA" agents for "involvement in the students' demonstration".

Religious men and even members of the ruling quarters are not free from repression.

In April, the gangsters arrested Pak Hyong Gyu, pastor of Seoul First Church and other religious men who were holding a joint Easter service at the Namsan outdoor bandstand on charges of plotting revolt. It was reported that the case is now under murderous trial.

Earlier, in March they arrested Yun Pil Yong, "Commander of Seoul Guard" and scores of other officers. There followed an extensive purge campaign against the "Headquarters of Security Corps".

A Japanese monthly **Hitoto Nihon** wrote:

"It is customary for a dictator to remove his opponents in an attempt to strengthen his power. He does not trust in even his yesmen merely because 'they have strength'... Now that there was an intensified scramble for power within the ruling circle, the Pak regime, isolated within and without, was compelled to arrest even the supreme responsible man of his guardbody guarding the 'presidential residence', fearful of his attempt to seize the 'Blue House'.

All these facts show that how desperately Pak Jung Hi resorts to the fascist suppression in an attempt to perpetuate national division and maintain his long-term office under the cloak of "peaceful unification".

No desperate suppression, however, can help them to strangle the struggle of people demanding democratization and opposing dictatorship. They will never be able to escape stern judgment of the people.

Opposition Figures Launch Anti-"Government" offensive

Opposition figures of south Korea launched an anti-"government" offensive on November 6 at the plenary session of the south Korean "national assembly" roundly denouncing the pro-Japanese treacherous acts of the Pak Jung Hi clique in connection with the scheme of the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique and the reactionary authorities of Japan to hush up the Kim Dae Jung abduction case under the name of "political settlement," according to a report from Seoul.

That day an opposition figure called it the "second national disgrace" that "prime minister" Kim Jong Pil, a confidant of Pak Jung Hi, on November 2 and 3 visited Japan and officially "apologized" to Japanese Prime Minister Tanaka for the Kim Dae Jung abduction case and begged in return for the "convocation of the south Korea-Japan ministerial conference" and "economic aid." Whereas the "national disgrace" of the "Korea-Japan annexation" in 1910 was due to the pressure and coercion by the armed forces of Japan, the recent "national disgrace" is a "new national disgrace" in which Japan subdued the pro-Japanese stooges of south Korea on the strength of "her economic power," he pointed out. If the traitorous Pak Jung Hi regime "tries to subsist in this way under the wings of Japan, this is the unpardonable" act of trading off the country, he noted. He strongly demanded that the traitorous Pak Jung Hi regime "resign en bloc" taking responsibility for it.

Asking the Pak Jung Hi clique if the Kim Dae Jung abduction case was a joint handiwork of the south Korean and Japanese "governments," he urged "the prime minister and ministers concerned to step down."

He also strongly demanded that "the students arrested and expelled for their participation in the demonstrations against dictatorship and for democracy be reinstated to their former status".

Ryang Il Dong Demands Resignation of "Government"

Ryang Il Dong, boss of the south Korean "Democratic Unification Party," called a news conference and published a statement of his party demanding the "retirement" of Pak Jung Hi, the chieftain of the military gang, according to a report of the Seoul correspondent of **Asahi Shimbun** carried in its evening issue on November 9.

As already reported, Ryang Il Dong was detained at home by force that morning by four agents of the south Korean CIA when he was about to leave home to hold a press interview with home and foreign reporters scheduled at the headquarters of his party. The CIA agents tried to coerce him into "calling off the news conference demanding the retirement of Pak Jung Hi".

Later he appeared before 20 odd reporters who rushed to his house and exposed the outrage of the CIA agents and published a statement to the following effect under the title "The present regime should be ready for resignation":

In the Kim Dae Jung case, the "government" disclosed its humiliating nature, yielding to the pressure of public opinion and material evidence.

The "apologetic" trip of Kim Jong Pil to Japan is a national shame. He admitted the criminal act of Kim Dong Un to Japan, but told the people that "it is not yet certain".

This is an act ridiculing the people.

As to the "spy case" at the Seoul University, the CIA made it public on October 25 and announced that Professor Choe Jong Gil of the Law College of the university, one of the suspects, had committed suicide.

The CIA said that he "committed suicide" by "throwing himself" through a toilet window. But none of the nation believes this.

The speculation is rife that he was tortured to death.

The "spy suspicion" on Professor Choe was cleared as being groundless through investigations which ended 10 years ago.

If the authorities fail to disclose the cause of his death, the "Democratic Unification Party" will do it. The Pak "regime" is divorced from justice. The time has gone when one could smother the people's voice at the point of the bayonet and conceal truth. The present "regime" must step down and all the systems must be brought back to democracy.

Korean Christians in Chicago Lash at Dictatorship

The "Chicago Christian Fellowship Society" organized with Korean Christians residing in the Chicago area, the U.S.A., made public a declaration on November 1 denouncing the fascist rule of the Pak Jung Hi clique.

In the declaration it noted that since October last year the Pak Jung Hi clique "has enforced an unheard-of dictatorship" by "suspending the effectuation of the constitution," "dissolving the national assembly" and setting up the "system for remaining in power for an indefinite period" and pursued "the economic policy ignoring the value of man and the welfare of society", thereby "further fostering the exploiting system for the few and social conditions for widening the gap between the poor and the rich".

It disclosed that especially the Pak Jung Hi clique "has deprived the people even of the freedom of religion and conscience, to say nothing of freedom of speech, a basic human right, by using the CIA and other power organs as a means of repression for long term office".

Pointing out that the Pak Jung Hi clique's talons of bestial fascist terrorism have stretched out even to the campus and thus "violence is rampant" in schools in an undisguised way, it strongly demanded an immediate end to the barbarous fascist repression "threatening personality and the right to life".

It ardently appealed to all the Korean people and religionists at home and abroad to unite and render cooperation and support to the struggle against the Pak Jung Hi clique.

Journalist Seeks "Political Asylum" against Terrorist Rule

Mun Myong Ja, south Korean "Radio Munhwa" correspondent in Washington, sought "political asylum," disobeying the instructions of the head office to return to Seoul, according to reports of U.S. news agencies and Japanese paper **Yomiuri Shimbun** correspondent from Washington on November 8.

It was reported that the decision of the head office was based on an "order" of the south Korean CIA to call her back to Seoul by November 10.

She told reporters on November 8 that she decided to seek a "political asylum," refusing to obey the order of the head office to return, because she was sure of terrible persecution by the Pak Jung Hi agents if she returned to Seoul.

She exposed that the Pak Jung Hi gang, getting more ferocious after the "October Revitalization" last year, is addicted to harsh news blackout and bestial suppression of journalists and men of the press.

They sent a "notice of dismissal" to her after having forced her in a foreign country to "give up activities as a journalist" and tried to decoy her with the "sugary" words that when she returns to the head office she would be promoted to vice-directorship, she said.

This blackmail and appeasement of the Pak Jung Hi gangster clique came because her report about the activities of Kim Dae Jung in exile in the United States was offending their feelings, she said.

"I was warned not to meet or cover Kim Dae Jung" and "not to meet organization members" of Koreans in anti-Pak Jung Hi group in the United States, she added.

Referring to her future resolve, she declared that she would "inform the whole world of the nature of the south Korean CIA which deprived the people of the freedom of speech, press report, assembly and association by the same method as that of Hitler's Gestapo and of the dictatorial acts of Pak Jung Hi."

Student Studying in West Germany Protests

Kim Song Su, a south Korean philosophy student at the Frankfurt University, protested against the attempt of the south Korean "embassy" in Bonn to abduct him and asked the West German authorities for his security, according to a foreign press report from Bonn.

At the Frankfurt news conference on November 7, he exposed that the two officials of the south Korean "embassy" trying to abduct him were members of the south Korean "CIA" and called for their expulsion from West Germany.

He disclosed that those two "embassy" officials commanding a secret service division of the south Korean "CIA" in West Germany headed a six-man "shock troop" which blockaded his Frankfurt home for 12 hours on October 27 and tried to abduct him.

Kim Song Su's claim was supported by Frankfurt University professors, said the report.

The Foreign Ministry of the West German government is examining the claim of this south Korean student, its spokesman said on November 8.

The gangsters of the south Korean "embassy" in Bonn are trying to justify their heinous abduction attempt by calling this south Korean student a "communist" just as they did in 1967 when they kidnapped south Korean intellectuals in West Germany.

Pak Jung Hi's Tyranny Denounced Within and Without

"Press Gag"

The Pak Jung Hi clique have recently placed a gag upon the freedom of the press more insidiously than ever. This is a link in the whole chain of their intensified fascist dyranny.

Here, the "Central Intelligence Agency" with Li Hu Rak as its head bosses the show.

The "CIA", a pack of fascist agents, framed up the "uniform news control system," under which all the activities of newsmen are subject to the "approval" of the "CIA" on any account. The wicked "CIA" agents posted in all the press organs keep an eye on every movement of newsmen and members of editorial staff. All the articles have to pass their censorship.

Worse still, the secret agents even shadow the men assigned to news coverage. A slightest mistake in writing costs the newsmen dear. They are taken to the "CIA" headquarters underground cell and put to brutal torture till they become more dead than alive.

It is therefore utterly impossible to report anything that goes against the grain of Pak Jung Hi or Li Hu Rak, whatever grave incident may happen and however truthfully they may write. This is to be explained by the fact that none of the south Korean newspapers can deal with the sensational case of Kim Dae Jung abduction and the students' demonstration against Pak Jung Hi.

The press gag develops still more. Once the newsmen are called up to the "CIA", having done something that irritates the Pak's clique, they often end up by serving the penal servitude on the "charge" of violation of the "anti-communist law" and "national security law".

Let me cite an instance, setting aside what happened long time ago. When the North-South Joint Statement was announced last year, Seoul turned into a scene of wild excitement. A newsman covered the enthusiastic response of the citizens and wrote up as it was. Sure enough, he was walked off to the "CIA", a sheet of galley proof in his hand, with his article caught in a network of censorship, and no one knows what became of him since then. The same thing happened to few other men.

Not content with this, the Pak Jung Hi clique mobilized the special agents to commit terrorist outrages against the journalists. Here are a few of many instances.

A bomb flew into the house of Managing Editor of the "Tonga Ilbo", surnamed Byon. Threatening letters were sent to the reporters of the Political Section of the "Tonga Ilbo" and "Hanguk Ilbo". A certain Cho, Chief of the Production Section of the "Tonga Broadcasting Station," was lynched cruelly.

The harsh suppression against the press and publishing houses dates back long ago.

Right after the usurpation of the "regime" at the point of bayonet in 1961 the Pak Jung Hi clique forced over 1,200 press organs to close down by Proclamation No. 2.

The press was the first target of attack launched by the "CIA" in a desperate effort to set up the system of fascist dictatorship—a system which would keep Pak Jung Hi in office for ever—after staging the third coup under the cloak of "October revitalization" last year.

The fascist gang rigged up scores of evil laws such as "regulation for registration of the newspaper and the press agency" and "law on registration of printings at publishing houses". Under these laws they banned the mass com. media at a blow for one reason or other—"lack of proper equipment," or "violation of the regulation for registration" and what not—in case something went against their grain. Moreover, they set up the "newsmen registration system," under which incredible things happened almost every day. The progressive and honest journalists were either fired or arrested and punished, branded as "racketeer-reporter", "self-styled journalist" or "pro-communist".

Small wonder that the south Korean journalists deploringly remark: "The south Korean journalism, in fact, lacks even the semblance of the freedom of the press." And they lay the blame at the proper door, saying that "a gag has been placed" upon the south Korean press and "we are liable to penal servitude for a slightest blunder." Japanese publications comment that the south Korean papers are issued not by the men of the press but by the "CIA" and that the press "is now collapsing".

The fascist terrorist elements are placing a gag on the freedom of the press with added frenzy. Their aim pursued is to camouflage their nature as traitor in the manoeuvres to keep Pak Jung Hi indefinitely in office by scuttling the north-south dialogue and creating two Koreas and is to cover up their crimes—wanton infringement upon the elementary democratic freedom of the people and conversion of south Korea into a land of medieval darkness, into a shamble of carnage. But this will get them nowhere.

The fascist Pak Jung Hi clique should refrain from cutting up rough, keenly aware that the tyrants who frantically put a gag upon the freedom of the press, without exception, were finished off before they did away with the journalists and that they were recorded in a page of history as ringleader of gang and fascist hangman by the journalists' pen of justice.

Pak Hae Chon

Pak Jung Hi Clique's Anti-Arab Plot

The ugly colour of the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique of south Korea opposing the just cause of the Arab people is increasingly laid bare with each passing day.

According to a report, the day after Israel started a surprise armed invasion against Egypt and Syria, a military boss of the Pak Jung Hi clique jabbered that Egypt and Syria were in the "offensive position" and Israel was in the "defensive position" and that the Arab side had made "war preparations in advance." He spun out even a stream of preposterous sophistry to make it appear that the existence of the Sinai Peninsula is the source of an "international conflict". The following day a south Korean radio on the payroll of the Pak Jung Hi clique reported that "it was the Arab side that started the war". It also made a false propaganda, saying that the Arab side ignited the war "because it could not restore the lost land" by means of negotiations after the 1967 Middle East War. This is exactly similar to the jargon of the Israeli Zionists.

This is quite absurd and utterly shameless.

As is widely known to the world, the Israeli aggressors under the patronage of the U.S. imperialists unleashed the recent Middle East War in an attempt to materialize their gangsterlike expansionist ambition to swallow up more Arab land.

That is why not only the peoples of Arab and Africa but also the progressive peoples the world over strongly denounced the brigandish aggressive acts of the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli expansionists, their lackeys, and gave unanimous support and encouragement to the righteous resistance war of the peoples of Egypt and Syria from the outset.

The Pak Jung Hi military gangsters, however, actively support the Israeli aggressors, slandering the Arab people.

The Pak Jung Hi clique and the Israeli expansionists are both stooges who prolong their lives under the wing of U.S. imperialism and they serve it as the "shock brigade" in executing its policies of aggression and war. It is a widely known fact that they stepped up their criminal conspiracy against the Arab people, extolling and encouraging each other since long.

The south Korean puppet clique was the first to try to dispatch "volunteers" for the Israeli aggressors at the time of the "Suez War" in 1956; they supported aggressive acts of the U.S. imperialists against the Iraqi revolution in 1958. During the Middle East War in 1967 the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique reversed black and white, saying "Egypt attacked first". Thus they sided with the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli aggressors.

This time, too, the Pak Jung Hi clique revealed their true colour as the hirelings of the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

According to reports, when the Middle East War was at its height, the south Korean "Foreign Minister" was closeted with the Israeli ambassador in Seoul over a criminal intrigue to "assist" Israel and the "Chairman of the Policy Committee" of the south Korean Democratic Republican Party, a faithful stooge of Pak Jung Hi, blared that he would "take a countermeasure," impudently slinging mud at our Republic which was rendering assistance to the just struggle of the Arab people.

To cover up their dirty colour, the Pak Jung Hi clique was crafty enough to go out of their way to visit Arab countries and "assure" them of "support." And just like a thief calling stop thief, they slandered us, alleging that we were "bellicose".

With no cunning trick can the Pak Jung Hi clique hoodwink the Arab people and it will add to their crime as the enemy of the Arab people.

These facts irrefutably prove that the Pak Jung Hi traitors are the bosom friend of Israel and the enemy of the Arab nations.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Our people will render active support and encouragement to the righteous struggle of the Arab people at all times".

In the future, too, the Korean people will resolutely support and encourage the just struggle of the Arab people against the aggression by Zionism and imperialism and remain intimate comrade-in-arms of the Arab peoples in the struggle against the common enemy.

An Yong Pil

Another Great Victory of Guinea-Bissau People

On November 2 the UN General Assembly session adopted the resolution proclaiming Guinea-Bissau an independent, sovereign state with the support and approval of the absolute majority of progressive countries the world over, especially, countries of the third world.

This constitutes one more great victory of the people of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau in the struggle for freedom and liberation and national independence and a victory of the people of the third world and a heavy blow to the U.S. imperialists and the Portuguese colonialists.

The Republic of Guinea-Bissau was proclaimed to be an independent, sovereign state at the current UN General Assembly session despite of the obstructive manoeuvres of the imperialists. This is a natural event which fully reflects the trend of our times aspiring after anti-imperialism and independence.

As is already known, through their protracted armed struggle against the Portuguese aggressors, the brave Guinea-Bissau people liberated the greater part of their territory and the majority of the population. The liberated area has turned into a reliable base, into a solid rear for the armed struggle. Progressive measures have been taken and people are enjoying a hope-filled life there. On the basis of such successes, in September last the Republic of Guinea-Bissau was born in the liberated area and the "state declaration" elucidating the internal and external policy was made.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Imperialism is making desperate attempts to retain its former positions and regain its lost ground."

The imperialists and colonialists who do not like the proclamation of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau are consistently hatching up vicious plots against this country. With the backing of U.S. imperialism the Portuguese aggressors are frantically carrying on barbarous armed attacks in an attempt to stamp out the newborn Republic of Guinea-Bissau in its infancy.

No matter what machination they may resort to, the enemies, however, cannot stave off the vigorous advance of the national-liberation armed forces and the people of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau.

The Guinea-Bissau people will drive out all the Portuguese colonialists and surely achieve the complete liberation and independence of their country.

Chin Bang Hun

U.S. Imperialist Ruling System Is Crumbling

'A Crack in OAS, Stars and Stripes in Flames

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out:

"Under the powerful impact of the national-liberation movement the chains of colonial slavery are falling apart everywhere and the colonial system of imperialism which has spelled so much misery and suffering for humanity is crumbling to dust. There no longer exists any 'safe rear' or 'quiet backyard' for the imperialists. Imperialism is breathing its last."

Today the colonial system of U.S. imperialism is rapidly collapsing not only in Asia and Africa but also in Latin America.

The Organization of American States (OAS) has been an instrument for maintaining the colonial ruling system of U.S. imperialism in Latin America. But this organization is now going into total bankruptcy in face of the powerful struggle of the people of this continent.

Proof of this is provided by the 3rd general session of the OAS held in Washington in April this year. The meeting showed that this organization no longer was an instrument entirely serving U.S. imperialism for the maintenance of its colonial system.

Representatives of Peru and many other Latin-American countries attending the meeting sternly condemned U.S. imperialism which used this organization as a lever to intervene and plunder the Latin-American countries, and strongly demanded that the OAS be reorganized in conformity with the interests of Latin-American people.

The meeting, by the suggestion of many countries, decided to establish a special committee whose function it was to discuss the reorganization of OAS and a wholesale reform of other regional organizations and the pan-American system cooked up by U.S. imperialism.

* * *

The struggle of the people on this continent aimed to defend the 200-mile territorial sea rights has further weakened the position of U.S. imperialism in Latin America. This struggle is unremittingly waged by all littoral countries of Latin America.

In November last year, the government of Ecuador announced the distance of 200 miles as the extent of jurisdiction and declared restrictions on fishing operations of foreign vessels inside its territorial waters. There followed the measures to seize 30 U.S. fishing boats plundering marine resources within its territorial limits and impose a fine of 1,300,000 dollars on them.

Similar steps were taken by the Peruvian government in January this year. Seventeen U.S. fishing boats were captured and they were fined 560,000 dollars. Mexico followed suit.

All this was a big blow to U.S. imperialism. The Latin-American states take joint actions to protect their maritime rights from the U.S. imperialist encroachment.

In February last, a meeting of Latin-American states was held to defend the 200-mile territorial sea rights in Salvador. At the meeting all the attendants branded U.S. imperialism as aggressor who was stealing marine and submarine resources, insisting on a 12-mile limit, and adopted a resolution calling for a concerted action against it.

This anti-imperialist, independent measure taken by the Latin-American states shows that U.S. imperialism can no longer hold its maritime hegemony in this region.

* * *

U.S. imperialism is also being expelled from Panama. For the past 70 years the Panama Canal and the canal zone have been under its control and the people always subjected to aggression and plunder.

Since the conclusion of an unequal treaty in 1903 which permitted U.S. imperialism to seize the canal and the canal zone, U.S. loot from this country has amounted to some 40 billion dollars in value.

The Panamanian people, however, never remained mere onlookers to its piratical acts. They have risen in a struggle to restore the lost canal. Their struggle has made further progress recently, assuming violent character. They attacked U.S. Embassy, set fire to the U.S. Information Centre and destroyed 80 per cent of its monopoly companies.

On January 8, there took place a mammoth anti-U.S. demonstration, the first of its kind in their history.

The demonstration came when U.S. imperialism frequently violated the promise to hoist the flag of Panama in the canal zone and was continuing murder and plunder. Indignant people and university students thronged U.S. Embassy and lodged a strong protest against its acts. Then they burnt the Stars and Stripes, stained with blood, in the presence of the Yankees.

The just struggle of the Panamanian people has won wide support from the people in this region.

At the special session of the UN Security Council held at Panama in March this year, representatives of Cuba and many other Latin-American states supported the stand of Panama. The session was compelled to adopt a resolution demanding that the Panama Canal be neutralized and a new treaty between Panama and the United States concluded.

This shows that the doom of U.S. imperialism is already sealed in Panama as well. The American Stars and Stripes which had been flying over the sky of this country bragging about its supremacy is now trampled underfoot by the powerful anti-U.S. struggle of the Panamanian people.

No More Obedience to Dictation

According to a foreign dispatch, a session of the Council of Nato, an aggressive tool serving U.S. imperialism, was held recently in Brussels. Main point of discussion was centred around the recent Middle East War and contradictions between the U.S. imperialists and their allies, the report said.

As was disclosed at the meeting, U.S. imperialism egged Israeli aggressors on to ignite a new war opposing the Arab countries and called upon its Western allies to cooperate with its aid to Israel, while supplying huge war materials to the Zionists. But its allies turned down the request of U.S. imperialism. They also announced that they would not allow U.S. imperialism to use its military bases built in their countries for supplying weapons to Israel. They did this because they were afraid that if they sided with U.S. imperialism giving aid to Israel, Arab countries would take collective measures to restrict or totally ban oil export.

Terribly enraged at this, the U.S. imperialists shipped weapons to Israel by way of its military bases in Europe without mutual agreement and notification.

Dissatisfied with the act of U.S. imperialists who were employing all possible means to achieve their aim at the expense of others, Britain, West Germany and other countries sharply criticized them, saying the act was an "infringement" upon the sovereignty of their countries.

This shows the allies of U.S. imperialism do not obey obediently its dictates.

Contradictions between U.S. imperialism and its allies which came to the fore in connection with the recent Middle East War will become more intensified because of contradictions inherent in imperialist powers.

Crumbling Seato

According to a report from Washington, U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee adopted a "resolution" on November 2 to the effect that it would "reexamine" the continued existence of the "Seato", an aggressive instrument serving U.S. imperialism.

The report attached to the resolution pointed out that within the Seato the passive attitude of its member states towards this organization is now being abundantly revealed.

Disclosing the fact that the advocacy for Seato dissolution is increasing even inside U.S. Congress, the report pointed out that "this anti-communist military alliance which was in force from 1955 has begun to show the evident signs of dissolution."

This shows that the Nixon clique themselves have come to admit that they are powerless in the maintenance of this aggressive organization which is crumbling beyond retrieve, no matter how hard they may try.

In fact, the Seato already existing in the name only is on the verge of collapse. France and Pakistan already broke away from this organization. Now growing voices demanding the withdrawal from this aggressive organization are heard from Australia and New Zealand. Even British imperialism, a faithful ally of U.S. imperialism, "attaches no importance" to the Seato.

Under these circumstances the mutilated Seato has become a big headache for the U.S. imperialists.

The situation is ripening when this aggressive machinery, their own brain child, is to be dissolved. This is one of instances showing the reality of today when the Asian strategy of the U.S. imperialists is going headlong towards total bankruptcy.

Friendship Visits

☆ The Party officials delegation of the Romanian Communist Party headed by Vasile Potop, Member of the Central Committee of the RCP and First Secretary of the Iasi Provincial Committee of the RCP, which had been visiting Korea, left here on October 30 by air.

☆ A government trade delegation of the Republic of Finland headed by Jerma Laine, Minister of Foreign Trade, arrived in Pyongyang on November 6 by air.

☆ A delegation of the Soviet-Korea Friendship Society headed by Kolotukha Yakobrevich, Secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Chairman of the Ukrainian Branch Committee of the Soviet-Korea Friendship Society, arrived in Pyongyang on the 6th by air to visit our country at the invitation of the Korea-Soviet Friendship Society. Also arriving here by air on the same day were a Mongolian scientific and technical cooperation delegation headed by Abermed, Vice-Chairman of the State Scientific and Technological Commission of the Mongolian People's Republic and Chairman of the Mongolian side to the Korean-Mongolian Scientific and Technological Cooperation Committee, which came to attend the ninth meeting of the committee, and a Soviet film delegation headed by Kayumov Adizhn, Chairman of the Film Committee of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic which came under the plan for cultural exchange between the DPRK and the USSR.

☆ A delegation of the Hokkaido Assemblymen's League for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship headed by its Chairman Kazukuni Miyama, arrived in Pyongyang on the afternoon of the 5th by plane to visit our country at the invitation of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

☆ Weight-lifting teams of socialist countries—the German Democratic Republic, Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, Poland and the USSR—arrived here by air from the 3rd to the 7th to participate in the international junior friendship weight-lifting competitions of socialist countries to be held in our country. The Mongolian team arrived in Pyongyang on the 6th by train.

☆ A Chinese architects delegation headed by Liu Yi-hsin, Permanent Council Member of the Chinese Architectural Association, which had visited our country at the invitation of the CC of the Korean Architects Union, left here on the 3rd by train.

☆ A delegation of the Italian Communist Party headed by Emanuele Macaluso, Member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the ICP, Member of its Directorate and Deputy to the Parliament, left here on the 6th by air, winding up its itinerary.

☆ A Chinese scientific and technical cooperation delegation headed by Sun Hsiao-feng, Vice-Minister of Fuel and Chemical Industries of the People's Republic of China, which had attended the fourth meeting of the Korea-China Committee for Scientific and Technical Cooperation Committee, left here on the 7th by train.

South Korea under Economic Sphere of Japan

The Editorial Board of the Pyongyang Times has the liberty of printing a summary of Nobuo Nakagawa's write-up entitled: "The Japanese stock companies and the Pak's regime" from the April 1973 issue of the Japanese monthly journal "Sekai".

Characteristic of the year 1972 was the opening of the north-south dialogue, occasioned by the July 4 Joint Statement. However, one should bear in mind that it was a year when the Pak's "regime" stepped up its policy of dependence on Japan at a quick tempo.

With regard to the specific aims pursued by Pak Jung Hi in executing the rely-on-Japan policy with particular zest, the Asahi Shimbun released on October 10, 1972 the following dispatch from its special correspondent in Seoul:

"The south Korean government considers it desirable to get long-berm loan at low interest as a means of ROK-Japan economic cooperation in the future. Rather, it seems to have an intention to bring in the Japanese enterprises themselves. According to a well-informed source, the south Korean side apparently hopes to get transferred in particular the industries which need intensive labour and are on the decline in Japan... and it has brought the kinds of business items it wants to the Japanese side."

This presents us with a truthful picture of the recent move of the Pak's "regime".

It must be noted that the Japanese side is ready to respond to Pak Jung Hi's "policy" on full scale.

The "Japan-ROK economic cooperation", in fact, went over to a new stage, prompted by the fifth "Japan-ROK ministerial conference" in August 1971.

We can clearly see the fact that from the time of the aforesaid "ministerial conference" a new stage was marked in which the private capital infiltration was intensified mainly in the form of direct investment along with the unrestricted influx of financial loan from Japan into south Korea. This influx of loan means that the United States and Japan, acting as sponsors, support south Korea totally at their expenses just like a man keeps a mistress. At the same time it culminates in facilitating the investment of Japanese private capital in south Korea still more. As the result of the fifth "Japan-ROK ministerial conference", the economic setups of Japan and south Korea were centralized. In other words, the south Korean economy came under the Japanese sphere of economic influence, that is, it was turned into a sector of the Japanese economic sphere. "The Japanese stock companies" were reestablished on full scale in south Korea, jointly run by government and people. Japan's recolonization policy was thus intensified.

The sixth "Japan-ROK ministerial conference" held in Seoul from September 5 to 6, 1972 fully reveals how far the "Japan-ROK economic cooperation" has gone in the new stage of its development.

At the conference the Pak's "regime" expressed its hope to get 1,000 million dollars from Japan to raise 3,800 million needed for the Third Five-Year Plan. Moreover, it asked Japan for another economic aid worth 1,300 million dollars—1,000 million for "new village movement," 300 million in the form of commodity to fill up the foreign currency deficiency.

So far, Pak's "regime" attempted to get 40 per cent of the funds it needs from the U.S. and 20 per cent from Japan. Now it changed the attitude, asking Japan for 40 per cent and the U.S. for 20 per cent. It requested Japan to pay the first-year installment of nearly 700 million dollars as "aid."

At the conference the south Korean side agreed to conclude the agreement on the rights of patent and utility model as part of the industrial ownership by the year-end in order to satisfy the conditions proposed by the Japanese side in granting loan. This provided Japan with far better conditions for the investment of private capital in south Korea.

As mentioned before, the Japan-ROK economic relations went over to a new stage in the summer of 1971. This happened against the background of the undisguised efforts to put Nixon doctrine into effect.

Japan was expected to serve as a strongest pillar in Asia in implementing the Nixon doctrine and fulfil, to the largest possible extent, the request of the U.S. to do in its stead what it ought to in the political, economic, military and other fields. Japan definitely confirmed its determination to follow the line of penetrating into south Korea on full scale with the summer of 1971 as a new starting point and pushed it forward. It can be said that this is an intention of the Japanese ruling circle to carry out its own plan, responding to the call of "Nixon doctrine" and taking advantage of it.

The Japan-ROK economic relation has become closer since 1965 with conclusion of the "Japan-south Korea treaty" as a momentum. Meanwhile, the U.S. has cut back its "economic aid" to south Korea.

This comes in line with Japan's increased "commitment" to south Korea, needless to say, and it can be said that it is an evolution of the "Nixon doctrine in economic field."

The result is that the U.S. and Japan established a joint ruling system in south Korea.

Noteworthy here is that the south Korean economy depends increasingly on the U.S. and Japan.

In 1970 south Korea relied on the U.S. and Japan for 75.4 per cent in export, 70. 3 per cent in import and 57.1 per cent in loan and 88.3 per cent in direct induction of capital.

Particularly noteworthy is a sharp increase of Japan's share in the direct investment. South Korea depends wholly on Japan in iron and steel, shipping and machine industries and bonded-processing industry with light industry as its mainstay.

The ruling circle of Japan frequently propagandizes that its "economic cooperation" with south Korea is conducive to the "stable life of the people in south Korea and its economic development." But facts show it is not so. It should be pointed out that Japan gives loan on stringent conditions, that south Korea's imbalance in trade is serious and that Japan harshly exploits labour in south Korea.

In connection with the exploitation of south Korean labour by Japanese capital, mention should be made of the fact that the south Korean "regime" deprived the south Korean workers completely of the right to dispute against the foreign-invested enterprises, as an important link in the whole chain of the measures to keep itself ready for introduction of the Japanese capital. The progress of the "Japan-ROK economic cooperation" resulted in stripping the south Korean working class of the basic rights.

The last point that should be noted is that the majority of the foreign-invested enterprises in south Korea have become "unprolific" due to the stringent conditions attached to Japan's "aid" and the outdated equipment Japan forced south Korea to buy at high price.

All the facts mentioned above show that the current "Japan-ROK economic cooperation", which has been and will be strengthened, is not conducive to a "stable life of the people in south Korea and its economic development" but conducive to the stability and development of the "Japanese stock companies" and, further, to meeting the requirements of the U.S. strategy in the Far East. What should be added here is that the "Japan-ROK economic cooperation" makes great contribution to the "stability" of the Pak Jung Hi "regime," the notorious fascist regime in south Korea, and of the ruling circles in political and economic domains.

The existence of the south Korean "regime" and the ruling circle is unimaginable apart from the political, economic backing of the U.S. and Japan.

This kind of backing is inseparably combined with the establishment of the U.S.-Japan joint ruling system in south Korea.

The Americans who landed in south Korea after World War II and established their ruling system in place of the Japanese imperialists, did not adopt the direct ruling method that had been employed by the latter in the past, but resorted to the indirect ruling method in view of the changed situation. The "ROK government" was framed up as a lever to be used in applying the U.S. indirect ruling method, composed of those who have nothing to do with the national and democratic positions.

This is why the successive "ROK government" has failed to enlist the support from the people. It has barely maintained its existence, relying heavily on foreign support and aid and keeping itself always ready for the harsh repression of the people.

As Japan joined the U.S. in lording it over south Korea, its regime came to undertake on the spot a role of supporting the dual ruling system.

Now, the present south Korean "regime" has undertaken another role of helping Japan in its economic plunder of the south Korean people and of ensuring it.

In south Korea today the anti-Japanese movement itself is regarded as the movement against dictatorship. Things have come to such a pass as this movement is put down not by the Japanese government but by the Pak's "regime".

The south Korean dictatorial regime and the Japanese ruling circle have been teamed up with each other for their common interests. Both of them are now "in the same boat." So, the Japanese ruling circle is in such a position as suppressing, literally regarding it as its own affairs, any movement which may shake and endanger the present ruling system in south Korea—the present south Korean regime which guarantees full conditions for exploitation by Japanese capital. The attitude made clear by the Japanese government in the "Japan-U.S. joint statement" which says that the "security of ROK" is linked directly with the "security" of Japan can be understood most easily when viewed in the light of the logical development as mentioned above.

The essential point of the "Japan-ROK economic cooperation" is, first of all, that it is a setup for plunder and oppression of the south Korean people by the Japanese militarist forces under the trumpery signboard of "Japanese stock companies" and that it is a factor which seriously hampers the north-south reunification, the greatest national desire of the Korean people in the north and the south.

"Thai Prefecture" of Japan

You may often come across the words "Thai prefecture" of Japan if you leaf through a recent issue of Japanese publications.

These words are expressive of a present-day Thailand which is being "Japanized" quickly.

One of the publications writes in this respect:

...Japanese capitalists fly in Japanese plane to Thailand, do business at Japanese firms, take lunch at Japanese restaurants, stay overnight at Japanese hotels, fly back to Japan by Japanese plane. Getting it off, they are in a mood as if they were back from the trip to a Japanese prefecture...

If you visit Thailand now, you may wonder whether you have come to Japan.

As known to all, the Japanese militarists started making inroad upon Thailand long ago, putting up a signboard of "development of underdeveloped country". Traitor Thannom and his like became guides faithful to them.

Now operating in Thailand are more than 500 Japanese monopoly firms to expand colonial industry rapidly. They hold under their control the key branches of the Thai economy—railway transport and shipping, automobile, oil, textile and food industries. Big hotels also are run by them.

Thai shops and markets are flooded with Japanese surplus goods.

Cars of Japanese make account for 80 per cent of all vehicles in use in Bangkok. They look brand-new but most of them are second-hand. Japanese traders had them repainted and exported them to Thailand at high price.

But for Japanese monopolies' investment and Japanese goods Thailand would be unable to move even an inch. This is how matters stand actually with the economy and social life.

A U.S. paper comments:

"In Thailand construction of buildings is done with Japanese cement. Road is jammed with Japanese cars. Harbor is crowded with Japanese ships. In Bangkok, its capital, Thai businessmen wake to Japanese alarm clocks and look out through the window with Japanese panes put in. They get into trousers made of Japanese fabric, put on Japanese watches and attend their offices by Japanese car."

The traitorous puppet regime and comprador capitalists in Thailand do not care whether their country is in such a deplorable reality, but leave its interests totally in the hands of Japanese militarists, clamouring about the "prosperity" of Thailand and about the "role" of Japan.

In May this year the reactionary Thai rulers asked the Japanese monopoly capitalists for a loan to the tune of 255 million dollars, which is nearly four times as much as the sum of Japanese monopolies' investment made in the form of "credit" in 1968.

Meanwhile, Japanese monopoly capitalists earn fabulous profit in trading with the Thai puppets.

According to a Thai press report, Thailand suffered in the first quarter of this year a loss of 1,423.8 million baht or 209 million baht more than in the corresponding period of last year in trading with Japan.

The Japanese militarists are thus reducing Thailand to a market for their surplus goods and to a supplier of cheap raw materials, thereby reaping colonial super profit.

Worse still, they are conducting themselves brazenfacedly to lord it over Thailand like virtual, colonial ruler.

The descendants of Tojo now worm their way into Thailand and openly sing even the "war song of Japan" marching with a badge of the "national flag of Japan" on their chest, the song which was sung during the past conquest of Asian countries. They are committing all kinds of outrages against Thai people, looking down on them as people in their colony.

The outrageous acts of Japanese militarists and their policy for colonial plunder touched off a wave of national resentment on the part of the Thai people.

Some time ago a stormy campaign of Thai students and people to boycott Japanese goods swept across Thailand. And they rose in a violent mass struggle that resulted in the collapse of Thanom who served Japanese militarism as faithful guide. This gives a serious warning to the Japanese militarists engrossed in overseas expansion.

Kim Dong Ok

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